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CEMA COUNCIL STATEMENT CONDEMNS PRC AGGRESSION AGAINST SRV

LD031223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 79 p 4 LD

["Statement in Connection With the Chinese Aggression Against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam"]

[Text] Hanoi, 30 March--On behalf of the CEMA countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR--the CEMA Executive Committee states its resolute condemnation of the aggression made by China with the encouragement of certain imperialist cliques against a member of the council--the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

China's aggressive acts run counter to the United Nations Charter. They brutally encroach on international law, and gravely threaten peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

Loyal to the principles of socialist internationalism, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the People's Republic of Mongolia, the People's Republic of Poland, the Soviet Union, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic completely side with heroic Vietnam, warmly welcome the glorious victories of the Vietnamese people in defeating the attacks by Chinese aggressor troops, and express resolute support for the constructive stand of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the restoration and consolidation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. All Chinese troops must withdraw from Vietnamese territory, to the other side of the historical borderline which the two sides have undertaken to respect, and an end must be put to all acts of expansionism and provocation by the clique in Beijing against the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The CEMA countries, in accordance with the CEMA statute, are developing all-round cooperation which also accords with the interests of insuring peace throughout the world. Proceeding from the constructive goals of socialist economic integration, the CEMA member states are helping the Vietnamese people in developing the socialist economy and in the construction of important economic projects, a number of which have been destroyed by Chinese aggressor troops.

The present leadership in Beijing must take full responsibility for the barbarous acts undertaken by its aggressor army in areas which it temporarily occupied--the massacre of civilians, the destruction and looting of towns and villages, on industrial and communication bases. China must compensate for all the losses caused to Vietnam by its aggression.

Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have taken urgent measures to provide aid to the fraternal Vietnamese people. They declare their determination to continue extensive aid to the just cause and resolute struggle of the Vietnamese people against aggression, for the freedom of their country, and for their rights to independence and peaceful development along the path of socialism.

'SLANDEROUS, SUBVERSIVE' RADIO LIBERTY BROADCASTS DECRIED

LD041043 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Mar 79 p 14 LD

["Own correspondent" Yulian Semenov Bonn dispatch under the rubric "International Life": "Liberty Incorporated"]

[Text] It is 0800 in Munich. I dial a number and an automatic answering machine says in English and German: "Radio Liberty begins work at 0900. Please leave your telephone number and give your name."

I telephone at 0900:

"Please put me through to the information department."

"Your name please."

I give my name.

Brrrng brrrng. A dead silence. Then I hear a voice:

"William Mahoney. Good day. How can I help you?"

"I would like to visit your radio station."

"Okay. Would 1400 suit you?"

"Perfectly."

I come to a row of two-storey buildings. There is no fence, just a taut rope. Old men are sitting in booths and if you go where you shouldn't, they stop you and show you the correct door.

Journalist accreditation is insufficient here--a passport is required. They copy down the number. Mr Mahoney, a graying man dressed conservatively in the American style, comes out and escorts me along a corridor and throws open a door. There is a pleasant secretary and a sign saying "keep smiling." She smiles.

"I guess you havenot come to write a complimentary article about us," Mr Mahoney notes.

"Not really. A lyrical reportage will not be the result."

"Your questions, please."

"What is your status?"

"We are the private firm 'Liberty Incorporated.'"

"But you work in contact with the U.S. administration?"

"We work in accordance with the laws relating to banking corporations. When investing dollars abroad a U.S. bank undertakes to act in accordance with the laws of the host country. Thus, we have no connection with the U.S. Government."

"What about with the CIA?"

"Even if we had any links they were severed in 1971, and in 1973 we separated completely from the CIA."

"How do you comment on Beijing's aggression against Vietnam?"

"We have not commented at all on the border incident. We have restricted ourselves to merely reporting the event."

"Do you have correspondents in Beijing?"

"Obviously they would allow us to have correspondents."

"Who writes the commentaries on the domestic situation inside the Soviet Union?"

"Russians living in the West."

"Do they write everything they want?"

"What do you mean?! They are under our constant supervision. More precisely I would even say that we carefully censor every statement which is broadcast."

"Who do you mean by 'we'?"

"The management of 'Liberty Incorporated.'"

"Are the Russians living in the West included among the managers?"

"Obviously not."

"Just Americans?"

"Yes."

"What do you see as the purpose of the censorship carried out by the U.S. management?"

"To insure that the line is strictly followed."

"And who sets the line?"

"The Board of Directors."

The Board of Directors of "Liberty Incorporated," which has now announced that it is a "nonprofitmaking" firm, comprises 21 members. Most of the directors allegedly "have no" connection at all with the U.S. Government, neither board chairman John Hayes, former U.S. ambassador, nor board members George Ball, former U.S. under secretary of state; Edward Barrett, for many years U.S. assistant secretary of state; and Jacob Beam, who switched posts from U.S. ambassador in Moscow to become a "codirector" of "Radio Liberty."

On my departure, Mr Mahoney, repeating that "Radio Liberty" is now completely different from what it was, suggested that I keep in touch with him on all the questions that interest me.

Thank you, I certainly will. However, I must note that what is spoken is different from what is written down. In print, that is, officially, "Radio Liberty" gives its word "not to criticize the communist system or its representatives," and "to avoid making statements which could be evaluated by audiences to seem that in an international crisis the West could embark on military intervention in the country to which transmissions are directed."

The road to hell is paved with good intentions. But what does "Liberty Incorporated" not avoid? It "does not avoid" transmissions devised in "a non-Soviet and non-Marxist spirit"--it broadcasts daily 100,000 words in just such a "non-Soviet" or, more precisely, anti-Soviet spirit.

Here, of course, "Liberty Incorporated" does not give any kind of support to "separatist movements" and on no occasion raises the "territorial" question.

But what have we here?! The "Radio Liberty" annual report states in black and white: "Five nationalities of Eastern Europe and the three Baltic states (?!) under Soviet domination regard themselves as part of the West."

The Baltic states? There is no such thing! If the reference here is to the three Soviet socialist republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania then "Radio Liberty's" action testifies yet again that nothing in its headquarters has changed--there is the same political blindness, aggressive anti-Sovietism and territorial claims on our country.

And what about the "nationalities of Eastern Europe" who consider themselves part of the West? Is it permissible to use such a haughty tone when speaking of sovereign states and members of the socialist community?!

Right, enough of this hide-and-seek. "Liberty Incorporated," in the language of the professionals, is nothing but a "cover." And this "cover" conceals U.S. state officials who, because of their chronic tunnel vision, are unwilling to assess seriously the realities of today's world. The U.S. administration last year granted "Radio Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe" a subsidy amounting to $88 million.

Enough of these lies: The "independent corporation" uses 88 radio frequencies for its transmissions; its powerful, carefully-guarded transmitters are located in Gloria [original Russian as "Loria"] (Portugal), Pals (Spain), and cities in the FRG. Its headquarters in Munich and Washington are operated by 1,749 employees. This enormous state institution, organized along far from civilian lines, with a system of strict control and passes, broadcasts day and night to the socialist world using wartime formulas, except that then this task was carried out by "departments for demoralizing enemy forces."

Enough of these lies: This is no private corporation. The "board of directors" keeps constantly in touch with the State Department and with U.S. embassies in those countries to which it broadcasts.

The radio station is interested in legalizing itself. But no phraseology could conceal the slanderous, subversive nature of "Radio Liberty's" activity.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HARRISBURG NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

PRAVDA on Carter's Reaction

LD041143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Tass report: "On the Harrisburg Accident"]

[Text] New York, 1 April--The situation remains serious at the nuclear power station in the city of Harrisburg (Pennsylvania), where a major accident occurred a few days ago. As J. Hendrie, chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, admitted at a press conference, it will probably soon be necessary to evacuate the entire population living within a radius of more than 30 km. This means that the evacuation will affect hundreds of thousands of people.

The accident at the power station has created real panic in the Harrisburg region. Without waiting for the authorities to act, thousands of city dwellers and inhabitants of the neighborhood are leaving their homes and hurriedly moving to other regions.

President J. Carter has acknowledged the exceptional danger of the situation. "We are up against a very serious problem in Pennsylvania," he said in Milwaukee (Wisconsin). "Many people are very scared, and the crisis has not yet been overcome." The President reported that he would soon make a trip to Harrisburg and personally inspect the scene of the accident.

Deputy Power Minister Comments

LD041722 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In a statement to TRUD, Fedor Ovchinnikov, Soviet deputy minister of power and electrification, has expressed his regret over the accident at the U.S. nuclear power station in Pennsylvania, and made the guess that radioactive leaks occurred chiefly as a result of the incorrect use of devices. The fault lies with the owners of the plant.

Speaking of technology, Ovchinnikov said: There were two pumps in the water-cooling system of the U.S. reactor, and both became inoperative. Ovchinnikov added: Had there been a third pump, as in Soviet nuclear power plants, there would have been no accident. In principle, the safety devices of the reactors in nuclear power plants are sufficiently reliable. Every eventuality, including earth tremors, should be taken into account.

Firms Give Priority to Profits

LD050142 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Vladyslav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Many people in the United States and elsewhere are wondering whether it would have been possible to avert disaster at the nuclear power plant in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Here is a comment from Vladyslav Kozyakov:

There are widespread fears in the United States of the Harrisburg disaster being repeated in other parts of the country. As soon as people in Sacramento, California learned about what happened in Harrisburg, they besieged the local Ranco Seco plant demanding a shutdown. The protest came to a head on Saturday when several demonstrators were arrested. California Governor Edmund Brown has responded by asking the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission for a precautionary and temporary shutdown of the nuclear power plant.

According to American newspapers, both plants were designed and built by the same firm, and there is no guarantee against a repetition of the disaster. Even before the recent accident the Harrisburg plant had been shut down 20 times, because of various technical problems. The plant in California has been shut down 38 times. This alone gives substance to the fears now being expressed.

Americans may well be concerned about the continuous conflict between the owners of the country's nuclear power plants and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission over their operation. Last month, for example, the commission ordered the closure of five plants in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, because of defects in reactors. The Harrisburg disaster spells anxiety, and misery, not only to the people living in the immediate vicinity of the plant and a million Americans on the verge of evacuation, there are also fears among people in other parts of the country. The Harrisburg disaster has fuelled a wave of antinuclear protests everywhere there are nuclear power plants. An AP correspondent reporting from Indiana says protesters there chanted: Hell, no, we won't go.

Reports about the disaster at the Harrisburg nuclear power plant operated by the Metropolitican Edison Company call to mind what happened in 1977 where a power plant operated by Consolidated Edison plunged New York into darkness the second time in recent years. That incident reveals something more than technical flaws in the power supply system. Consolidated Edison was charged with irresponsibility and corruption. It had ignored the most elementary rules of plant operation, adopting what is a typical capitalist attitude: profit at any price, even at the risk of bringing misery to millions of people. Is it not the attitude adopted by Metropolitan Edison and other companies operating nuclear power plants in Pennsylvania, California, New York and elsewhere? Whatever the case, for 3 days the operators of the Harrisburg plant tried to mislead the public in a bid to hide the facts. Pennsylvania Governor Dick Thornburgh learned about the disaster 4 hours after it happened. The company invented wild stories for public consumption. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission and even the Hart house [as heard] had to intervene to sort out reports about the hazards to the public. But the public is still being kept in the dark about the real cause of the accident. Curiously, to this day nothing is known about what caused the New York blackout for which Consolidated Edison was responsible, and the company's executives have been reticent about giving promises that the accident will not be repeated. There is no guarantee that a disaster similar to that in Harrisburg will not take place in the future. Not that there are any faults in the operation of the power plant. Most important is the fact that the companies give priority to their profits and are irresponsibly oblivious of safety measures.

U.S TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES BLACKMAIL TEAMSTERS UNION

LD042036 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 4, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

Blackmail and intimidation are the tactics which U.S. motor transport monopolies resort to in an attempt to cut short the struggle of the Teamsters and warehouse workers' union which upholds the vital rights and interests of the working people. The conflict between the employers and the Teamsters originated after the expiry of the old collective bargaining contract. At the talks with representatives of companies, the trade union put forward well-substantiated demands for bringing the union members' wages in line with the rapid price rise. But the monopolies, supported by the authorities, refused to satisfy the just demands. When the talks which have been dragged out for several weeks were hopelessly deadlocked, the trade union members resorted to the tried-and-true instrument of class struggle--strike. About 300,000 Teamsters are taking part in the strike. Guided by the sense of civic responsibility the Teamsters announced the intention to boycott selectively only 70 motor transport companies in order to show their strength and not complicate still more the situation in the U.S. economy and not to create a "crisis situation." Nevertheless the employers, united into an association, announced complete lock-out and termination of the main freight transportation operations on the countrywide scale. The provocative calculation of the employers is evident--to compel the government to bring into action the anti-labour Taft-Hartley Act and to ban the strike.

It is not fortuitous apparently that Ray Marshall, U.S. secretary of labour, stated that if the strike goes on, the government will apply the Taft-Hartley Act.

PENTAGON CREATES RADIO-CONTROLLED NUCLEAR WARHEAD

LD042326 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1805 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington--A warhead has been created in the United States with three nuclear charges that can be exploded at any minute. All it needs is a radio signal from any powerful radio station for the warhead "new Mark-12A" with which the Minuteman-111 intercontinental ballistic missile is fitted to turn immediately into a lethal mushroom cloud. In each such warhead, the Washington POST writes today, the nuclear bombs are fitted with radar detonating devices which determine the height of the flight and also the moment for the bomb to explode. It turns out that these devices are not fitted with a fail-safe aparatus which would guarantee that the radio signal for detonation would be received only from the launch site. The Washington POST report has shown with great clarity the danger of developing ever newer mass destruction weapons systems and, in particular, has shown the danger that any technical negligence can be used by irresponsible politicians or maniacs to push mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. A Pentagon representative was forced with obvious displeasure to admit that the press report was in accord with reality.

ADMINISTRATION ATTEMPT TO SPEND MORE ON NUCLEAR TESTS HIT

LD041019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[S. Filatov commentary on TASS dispatch under rubric "Following a Dispatch": "A Double Game"--first paragraph is TASS dispatch]

[Text] Washington, 31 March--The U.S. administration has asked Congress to allocate an additional $13 million for underground nuclear weapons tests in the current fiscal year.

Talks are taking place in Geneva between the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain on banning nuclear weapons tests. The sides have achieved some progress. And yet at the same time the United States is taking a step which clearly contradicts the spirit of the talks--it is planning to increase expenditure on underground nuclear tests, although $225 million has already been allocated for this purpose in the current year.

The Washington administration's decision was brought about by the U.S. desire to test and develop new types of weapons. The resources sought from Congress will go for the production of experimental nuclear warheads with which, as AP notes, cruise missiles and MX intercontinental missiles could be equipped.

Such actions can only be called a double game.

U.S. DELEGATION STUDIES HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN ARMENIA

LD020809 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 23 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[ARMENPRESS report: "U.S. Delegation in Yerevan"]

[Text] A U.S. delegation headed by Lawrence B. Simons, U.S. assistant secretary for housing and urban development, was in Yerevan for 3 days. The delegation included Marilyn Melkonian, U.S. deputy assistant secretary for housing and urban development; Robert (E. Filleo), chief of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers concrete section; Louis Sell, second secretary to the U.S. Embassy in the USSR; and Dr William (Kh) Hopkins, a U.S. State Department representative. The guests were accompanied by V.V. Ivanov and S.A. Boldyrev, responsible workers of the USSR Gosstroy.

The guests, who are in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Gosstroy, have come to the capital of Soviet Armenia to familiarize themselves with the widely introduced method of erecting and covering buildings story by story [metod podyema etazhey i perekrytiy]. They visited the all-union planning, experimental, design and technology institute and the southwestern region of Yerevan, which is being constructed by this method, and saw film documentaries on the progressive method of construction.

There was a talk with the delegation members in the Armenian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction. First Deputy Minister N. Gyandzhetsyan told them about the achievements of the republic's construction industry and the prospects for its development.

The republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction held a reception in honor of the delegation.

Before leaving Yerevan Lawrence B. Simons told our correspondent:

"On both the theoretical and practical plane the method of erecting and covering buildings story by story is undoubtedly being used to perfection in Armenia. I am convinced that the method proposed by the Armenian specialists deserves the closest attention."

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES PRC ABROGATION OF USSR TREATY

ID042104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 4 Apr 79 ID

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] As XINHUA has reported, the Beijing leadership has made a decision not to extend--in other words to abrogate--the treaty on friendship, alliance and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic. This treaty was signed in Moscow on 14 February 1950. Here is international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin:

[Shishlin] This is a very serious political decision, the responsibility for which lies wholly on the present Chinese leaders. In its time, the Soviet-Chinese treaty helped China to restore its economic development. It served as a good shield against the numerous dangerous challenges from outside which were heaped on the Chinese people following the victory of the revolution. And this significance of the treaty unquestionably remains in the awareness of those circles in China who realize what is happening. However, as much as the Chinese leaders might attempt to bring up their people in a spirit of hatred for the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the lessons of life are much more memorable than the lessons of the Beijing teachers today.

It is not by chance that they are now assiduously repeating in Beijing that disagreements on matters of principle between China and the Soviet Union should not hinder the maintenance of normal interstate relations between the two countries on the basis of the five known principles, among which is the principle of peaceful coexistence. To use Chinese terminology, the news of the severance of the Soviet-Chinese treaty is being offered to the Chinese people in a sugar coating. It is in the same way that the talk in Beijing of the Chinese Government's desire to hold talks between the two sides on the settlement of unresolved questions between China and the Soviet Union and on improving relations needs to be seen.

This proposal is being presented now as an initiative from the Chinese side, even though 1 year ago the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium called on the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress to hold talks at a sufficiently high level. But talks can be useful and fruitful only if good will is present on both sides. They can be fruitful only on the condition of China's readiness to seek mutually acceptable decisions and to renounce chauvinistic, hegemonistic aims with regard to its neighbors.

The Chinese leaders continue to engage in a dangerous, hegemonistic game on the international arena, and in fact are consolidating their policy, which is inimical to the interests of peace and international security. However, all of these decisions are being made without the real master--without the Chinese people. And it is precisely they who will have the decisive word on the fate of China. And sooner or later this word will be spoken.

PRC CONTINUES DELAYING SRV TALKS, PREPARING FOR AGGRESSION

OW041930 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 2 Apr 79 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Text] A member of a recently-dispatched PRC central delegation has said to those wounded in Vietnam: I hope all of you will get well soon and return to the front line. His words are rather intriguing and, in my opinion, thought-provoking.

The Beijing authorities are apparently prepared to embark upon another adventure. Western news agencies support this possibility. On what is this conclusion based? First of all, there is Beijing's open, provocative attitude toward negotiations. Friends, you probably know that Vietnam has agreed to hold talks on the condition that the Chinese aggressors withdraw all their troops from Vietnamese territory. Even those who side with China regard this demand as completely fair and reasonable. And the boundary in question is the one unconditionally recognized by the Chinese authorities in the past.

However, instead of withdrawing, the Chinese troops are repairing and building defense works in some places in Vietnam. What does this mean? According to AFP, the Chinese troops were in 11 places 6 or 7 days ago; now they are located in 18 places within Vietnamese territory. AFP continues to say that China apparently has no intention of holding talks. The Chinese leaders may attempt to used armed force again to force Vietnam to accept their own conditions. [words indistinct] This is not only because the Beijing authorities refuse to withdraw from the territory of other countries--just like Israel in the Mideast--but also because China continues to mass troops on the Laotian border. According to foreign papers, China is dispatching more armed troops to the Sino-Vietnamese [as heard] border.

These facts indicate that the present situation is getting even more serious than it was in early February. At that time, quite a few people regarded the bellicose statements by Deng Xiaoping or the massing of military strength as signs of intimidation or a show of China's military force. However, these people were wrong. Instead of intimidation these were actual preparations for armed aggression. Therefore, no one can underestimate China's conspiratorial activities today.

Apparently, the Beijing authorities have evil intentions in refusing to pull back all their troops from Vietnam and in dispatching reinforcements to the Sino-Vietnamese border. In so doing the Chinese leaders are attempting to fan up nationalism and prepare people ideologically for armed aggression.

According to AFP, Deng Xiaoping has already talked with Sihanouk about his plans for launching another aggression against Vietnam. What will this adventurist policy bring to China? It will bring nothing but new disasters for Vietnam [as heard] and more desires for the Chinese leaders.

The heroic Vietnamese people once defeated the United States, the most powerful country in the capitalist world. Not long ago they also won victory in repulsing the 600,000 Chinese aggressor's troops. The Vietnamese people know how to safeguard their motherland. It is regretable that the Chinese leaders are not willing to learn their recent lesson.

PRC'S SUBVERSION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA DISCUSSED

LD042234 Moscow TASS in English 2213 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

["Pro-Beijing Agents in Southeast Asia"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 4, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

A number of persons engaged in antigovernment activity at the bidding of the pro-Beijing extremist organisation named "the New People's Army" were arrested by police a few days ago in a suburb of Manila. The press of the Philippines writes that this outlawed extremist organisation has been trying of late to widen its subversive actions, coordinating them quite often with actions of other Maoist underground organisations.

Newspapers, specifically, recall the trial by the military tribunal late last year of one of the ringleaders of the so-called "party of Mao's ideas". Together with his supporters, he was smuggling weapons into the Philippines and was preparing a mutiny.

Similar groups of pro-Beijing agents operate in a number of other countries of Southeast Asia. They organise armed raids, stage subversion and terrorist actions, destroy property, kill innocent people. Districts adjoining on the border between Malaysia and Thailand serve as one of the centres of such activity. Weapons and equipment seized during governmental operations against these criminal gangs and various documents confirm their close contacts with the special services of China.

Some of the units of "rebels", as they call themselves, are headed by persons who underwent special training in Beijing. Others are headed by ethnic Chinese recruited by Beijing. All of them rely on the military and material backing from China, serve as Beijing's "card" in its hegemonistic intrigues in the region.

In the northeastern states of India, separatists trained and armed by Beijing terrorise local population, open fire on peaceful villages and industrial projects, seeking to destabilise the situation. Ever new gangs of recruited Naga tribesmen are being brought into these states from China. They create a serious threat to security in the region. The activity of pro-Beijing groupings that entrenched themselves in Burma's districts bordering on China has the same subversive character. A special place among them is held by the "Shan United Army" which is plundering and killing local peasants. The Beijing special services, as the Indian newspaper PATRIOT reported, worked out the plan of creating a special corridor for bringing their agents, armaments and equipment for the Maoist underground organisations in countries of South Asia and Southeast Asia. According to Beijing's plan, it must stretch from Thailand over Burma to northeastern states of India. Besides that, this corridor must also serve as a bridgehead for China's interference in internal affairs of sovereign states.

It is pointed out that Beijing seeks to use the normalisation of relations with Washington for establishing contacts with the U.S. intelligence services which urge on separatist elements in South Asia and Southeast Asia to territorial separation and formation of tribal autonomies. According to a settlement of the official bodies of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, China and the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States established contacts in the northern districts of Laos, seeking to create a puppet government in this territory. The secret services of the United States and China, using their agents, instigate some highland tribes to unrest.

Beijing, which is seeking to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of its influence, makes a stake on creating a tense situation in the area. This aim is pursued by China's subversive and terroristic activity in the area.

BURMESE DEMONSTRATE AGAINST PRO-BEIJING GROUPS

LD041256 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rangoon, April 4, TASS--More than 15 thousand people took part in demonstrations of protest against the activity of anti-government pro-Beijing groupings in the areas of Burma bordering on China. They were held in Bilin, Chaungzon, Donzayit and other towns of the country. The demonstrators resolutely condemned the intrigues of the Maoists. During the sorties and provocations by pro-Beijing groupings civilians die at the hands of the Maoists and great damage is inflicted to the country's economy, says the resolution passed at a mass rally in the town of Namtu.

San Yu, general secretary of the Burmese Socialist Program Party, urged in his address in Tenasserim District the party organs together with the people's councils to launch with the support of the population massive operations for finding and crushing armed bandits. The Burmese ardently responded to this call. According to the press, thousands of workers and peasants are joining People's Militia detachments in order to assist in the struggle against Beijing's henchmen.

PRC CONTINUES TO RESTRICT PUBLIC RIGHTS, FREEDOMS

Penalties for Protestors

OW041944 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 2 Apr 79 OW

[Markov commentary]

[Exceprts] By recently issuing a circular on how to understand democracy, the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee has attempted to place stricter demands on the people and restrict their rights and freedoms.

The third article of the circular merits considerable attention. It stipulates that people are not allowed to spread rumors, cause disturbances or make trouble. The circular also points out that those who violate this article are subject to the same penalties as murderers, arsonists, rapists and robbers. In most cases, robbers and murderers can be clearly distinguished on sight. However, what is rumor and what is truth? What causes disturbances or trouble and what are open demonstrations and legal protests? The circular gives no explanation whatsoever of all these questions. Moreover, the authorities are not in a hurry to give answers to these questions.

Hundreds of millions of Chinese urban and rural people have become victims of the foolish, reckless actions of the authorities. But can they now openly speak out about their sufferings? Can they protest? Or can they do as the authors of recent big-character posters in Beijing and Shanghai did in criticizing the Chinese leading clique for ignoring the people's livelihood, for regarding the laboring people as cows or as speechless screws, and for using them as tools to attain their narrowminded, selfish goals? It seems that, in China today, people are not allowed to talk or write about these problems.

In a speech at a mid-March press conference, Deng Xiaoping clearly said that China recognizes only one democracy--that which serves the four modernizations; all the rest is not democracy, but counterrevolutionary democracy or its consequences. Many people in China are now experiencing these consequences. Among them are those who shout at the tops of their voices, demanding democracy and freedom for the people, and those who expose and denounce the Beijing authorities' policy of public suppression. Among these people is (Wei Qinshen), who wrote in a big-character poster that besides the four modernizations, China needs to achieve a fifth modernization--modernization in democracy.

Many facts indicate that the very short period of socialist democratization in China will soon come to an end. Life in China will return to that former strict life under the military, bureaucratic and dictatorial rule. As a result, the real danger for the regime, whose interests have nothing in common with the public's interests, is the genuine socialist democratic system.

PRC Press on Suppressing Opposition

LD031315 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

["Beijing Toughening Reprisals"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 3, TASS--New tough steps were taken in Beijing to suppress any display of opposition and possible manifestations by the population against the present military-bureaucratic regime. The Beijing newspaper BEIJING RIBAO on March 31 reported that the municipal authorities had adopted a special decision strictly banning wall posters and leaflets criticising "the ideas of Mao Zedong" and of the ruling Chinese elite.

The same decision strictly banned any protest demonstrations. Control has been much strengthened over the so-called "democratic wall," the only site where wall posters, suiting the authorities, can be put up. Beijing's central streets are patrolled by reinforced police squads and military. The BEIJING RIBAO demonstratively published "vows" of policemen, who "are fully resolved to cut short all illegal actions."

Foreign correspondents report from Beijing that similar steps had been taken early in March in Shanghai, China's major industrial centre, and subsequently in other towns and districts of the country.

RENMIN RIBAO and other newspapers in the capital emphatically warn that those who infringe the latest instructions of the authorities "may be arrested, detained in prison for reeducation and correction by physical labour." The Beijing correspondent of the London DAILY TELEGRAPH reports that arrests were already made in the capital amidst the dissatisfied, who had come out for granting democratic rights and liberties to the Chinese people. The Shanghai newspaper ZEFANG RIBAO stressed that the Shanghai municipal authorities had made arrests amidst "violators of order." The opinion is being expressed in Beijing's journalistic circles that such arrests are becoming ever wider in scope.

What are the reasons for the new repressive measures of the Chinese authorities? An answer to this question can be found in the Chinese press itself, which is compelled to admit that they were caused by the dissatisfaction of the working people, who demand the liquidation of the order existing in the country and fulfillment of the promises to improve living and working conditions. The point is that the central authorities have failed to fulfill even the modest promises they made after the death of Mao Zedong. The trade union newspaper GUONREN RIBAO wrote the other day that the "problems inherited from the past can be resolved only gradually, without haste" and condemned those who "speak glibly about personal interests and democracy." The newspaper expressed alarm in connection with the existence of a "definite number" of ordinary people and cadres having "narrow selfish interests," which finds expression, according to the newspaper, "in their desire to raise the living standards of their families." The newspaper urged to nip such moods in the bud.

Judging by such pronouncements of the Chinese press, the dissatisfaction of the Chinese people, whose hopes for changes have been dashed to the ground, has grown noticeably of late. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO reported yesterday that the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee was compelled to discuss again the question of unrest among the young people. A few days before that other Beijing newspapers reported that different official bodies had discussed question of "unrest" in higher educational establishments and schools of China.

All these facts show that no draconic measures can suppress the growing movement of the Chinese people in defence of their rights and vital interests.

U.S. SENATE STUDY PROMPTS JAPANESE LEADERS TO URGE MILITARIZATION

LD041355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[D. Kosyrev "Rejoinder": "With Understanding..."]

[Text] At a graduation ceremony for students of the Japanese National Defense Agency [NDA] military academy Prime Minister Ohira called for the country's military might to be improved. NDA chief Yamashita spoke next and declared that emergency laws "in case of war" must be adopted as quickly as possible. Political observers pointed out that this was the first time that the head of the present Japanese Cabinet and the NDA chief had spoken together on such delicate issues. Hitherto, the Japanese Government had taken a discreet stand on this. What, then, has prompted it to abandon it now?

The explanation is simple: Work on a report by a research group under the Senate Armed Services Committee has just been completed in Washington. The committee, which has been studying "the U.S. defense system in Asia and the Pacific," has prepared a document demanding that Japan "take a more serious approach to the problem of national security." The confirmation of the policy of militarization is obviously meant to demonstrate that the Japanese leadership treats the American demands "with understanding."

BEIJING FANNING JAPANESE REVANCHIST DEMANDS FOR KURILE ISLANDS

OW042223 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 3 Apr 79 OW

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Excerpts] Posters bearing the name of Kozo Sasaki are being seen once again in the streets of Tokyo. He is appealing to the crowd to take back the southern islands in the Kurile chain from the Soviet Union. He may be called a man of the past--he was the former chairman of the Socialist Party's Central Executive Committee, a former dietman and the former chairman of the association for friendship with the fallen Pol Pot regime.

Although Sasaki regards himself as a socialist, he continues to support Pol Pot and his close associates under the orders of Beijing. The Pol Pot government was not even remotely associated with the basic norms of socialism or democracy. No one could call such a government "democratic" when it murdered about 3 million of the 8 million people. Sasaki used to say that when he lost his influence over the public, he would cease his political activities. But he seems unable to stay home. This is because his mentors in Beijing do not want him to stay home, for he leads a pro-Beijing group in Japan. Beijing now needs him because it wants him to carry out a stentorian campaign for the "return of the northern territories" in order to divert Japanese public attention from China's ignominious failure in the brigandish aggression against Vietnam. The Chinese aggression shattered the myth which China had long nurtured about the peace-loving nature of Chinese policies, thus dealing a telling blow to China's prestige. That's why Sasaki has been given the task of making Beijing's tarnished image less conspicuous. He is doing his best to meet the expectations of his mentors.

However, his efforts will prove to be of no avail. It is a well-known fact that there is no unsettled territorial issue between the USSR and Japan. Despite long years of clamorous campaign, the campaign organizers have failed to win public sympathy with their plot, not to mention the support of broad sections of the Japanese public.

As you know, the so-called territorial issue between the USSR and Japan was invented in Washington. Its author was John Foster Dulles, then secretary of state. Therefore, the notorious "territorial issue" or the demand of some circles in Japan for return of Soviet territory was clearly an offshoot of the cold war. Accordingly, it should be buried as a factor that aggravates tension and hampers international cooperation. But it has not been buried because there are those forces inside and outside Japan which are fond of arbitrarily raising an issue out of nothing in order to block the normal development of USSR-Japan relations. Leading these forces is the Chinese leadership that will use all possible means for the sake of anti-Sovietism.

Recently, Beijing resorted to a new provocation. According to the 17 March issue of the weekly TOYO KEIZAI, when Deng Xiaoping visited Tokyo in early February he held talks with the Japanese leaders during which he urged that the Japanese Self-Defense Forces use arms to take back the four northern islands from the USSR in concert with the U.S. 7th Fleet. He promised to provide Chinese support if necessary.

This provocative overture is fully in consonance with the adventurist policy of the Beijing leadership bent upon aggravating international tension and undermining the process of detente. Beijing is dreaming of making Japan and the USSR clash with an aim to subjugate Japan under the pretext of aiding it.

Needless to say, the Deng Xiaoping proposal is of a completely adventurist nature. But he could make such an overture because certain forces in Japan do not want to abandon the territorial claim against the USSR. Their attitude enabled the aggressors in Beijing to use the revanchist mood for their sinister purposes.

The Beijing leadership's plot to drive Japan into a dangerous anti-Soviet action has once again proved how dangerous the territorial campaign against the USSR is to Japan. This demand must be put away in the archives, thereby putting an end to the legacy of the cold war in Soviet-Japanese relations.

USSR-JAPAN FISHERIES COMMISSION REACHES SALMON FISHING AGREEMENT

LD041708 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

["USSR-Japan: Dialogue Between Fishery Workers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 4, TASS--The Soviet Union deemed it possible to allow a limited catch of salmon fishes by the Japanese fishery workers in the northwestern Pacific in 1979. This explains the fishery talks which began here. The delegation headed by Nikolay Kudryavtsev, first deputy minister of the fisheries of the USSR, and Sumo Matsubara, minister-counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in the USSR, are to determine a procedure and terms for Japanese fishery.

In an interview with a TASS correspondent in connection with the talks, Nikolay Kudryavtsev said: "The two sides have gained a wide scientific and fishery experience in the utilization of the stocks of Far Eastern salmon fishes, and nevertheless one has to state that the reserves of the most valuable salmon fishes have been depleted by fisheries and are in a state of deep depression."

"Soviet specialists, on the strength of objective scientific data, insist on a necessity of complete discontinuance of salmon fisheries, Kudryavtsev said. The Soviet side agreed to the present meeting, proceeding from the spirit of goodneighbourliness of the fishery workers of the two countries and taking into account that Japanese fisheries have not completed a re-organization of their salmon fishery."

At the same time Nikolay Kudryavtsev pointed out that "the stock of salmon fishes can be multiplied. Both Soviet and Japanese fish farmers achieved certain successes in this direction in recent years. A solution to the problem of salmon fishery in the Pacific Ocean is in developing fish farming."

The first session of the Soviet-Japanese fisheries commission successfully ended in Moscow on March 30. In this connection Kudryavtsev said: "The session results open up good prospects for mutually advantageous cooperation between the fishery workers of the two countries."

DPRK CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION LEAVES, NOTES SOVIET SUCCESSES

SK050547 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 1 Apr 79 SK

[Report on DPRK construction office delegation]

[Text] A delegation of DPRK construction personnel has left for home after visiting the Soviet Union for two weeks. The delegation was led by Comrade (Chu Yong-ha), manager of the East Pyongyang construction office. During their stay here, the Korean guests inspected construction sites in Moscow and Kiev, the capital of Ukrainian SSR, and learned advanced methods from Soviet workers in the construction of high-rise buildings, new facility complexes and (?cultural) institutes.

They also visited industrial construction enterprises and science research centers and held a meeting with Soviet friends working at the Moscow [word indistinct] No 16 construction office which has maintained close relations with Pyongyang construction personnel for many years.

Before leaving for home, Comrade (Chu Yong-ha), who headed the delegation, made the following remarks to a Moscow Radio reporter: The delegation of our Korea-Soviet friendship (?east Pyongyang) construction office has visited your country on a mission of friendship with the fraternal Soviet people. During our visit to the Soviet Union, our neighbor country, we had friendly meetings with Soviet friends and received their warm welcome and hospitality. We also commemorated with Soviet friends the 30th anniversary of the Korean-Soviet agreement on economic and cultural cooperation.

While visiting your country, we saw with our own eyes the successes the Soviet working class and people had achieved in their struggle to implement the 10th 5-Year Plan set forth at the 25th session of the Soviet Communist Party.

The fraternal Soviet people highly regard the brilliant successes our people have scored in revolution and construction. They also support our party's just policy on the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and our people's struggle for the realization of this policy. Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express deep thanks to the fraternal Soviet people.

I believe that our visit has contributed to promoting friendship between the workers of our two construction offices. When we return home we will convey to our workers and people the hospitability you extended to us, the solidarity you expressed for our people's cause of national reunification and the successes the fraternal Soviet people have achieved. We are convinced that the good relations between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union will further develop befitting the interests of the two peoples.

AFGHANISTAN CONTINUES STRUGGLE AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD042102 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 4, TASS--Government troops and security forces are continuing operations against bandit groups in Kunar Province and against counter-revolutionary elements that intruded into the territory of Afghanistan in the area of the populated locality Asmar. A small band that operated in the area of Herat has been liquidated.

According to reports reaching Kabul, the reactionary "Moslem Brothers" grouping that has entrenched itself in Pakistan, plans in mid-April anti-government actions with the help of agents infiltrated into Afghanistan. This action is being supervised by the leader of the Afghan "Moslem Brothers" Gulbeddin, who is now in Pakistan.

The population is giving armed resistance to sorties by the counterrevolution in areas where the counter-revolutionary forces are trying to disrupt the Afghan people's normal life.

Numerous demonstrations and meetings of women in support of the government were held in Kabul on the initiative of the People's Organisation of Women in Afghanistan. They protested against interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs by imperialist forces and counter-revolutionary elements sent in from the territory of Pakistan. Members of the People's Youth Organisation of Afghanistan and students are taking an active part in the demonstrations and meetings.

The central board of Afghanistan's trade unions has issued an appeal to all working people of the country. In this appeal, on behalf of the working class and working people, it expresses full support for and approval of the policy of the Government of people's Afghanistan, the central board has called on all trade union members to resolutely rebuff the intrigues by internal and external reaction.

Egyptians Train Afghans in Pakistan

LD040910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program]

[Excerpt] According to reports reaching our editorial office, the eastern regions of Afghanistan are the center for actions by the bandit groups sent in from abroad, that is, the regions bordering Pakistan. We also have reliable evidence that one of the leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood organization has sent a group of diversionaries to China to learn methods of partisan warfare by agreement with the Chinese authorities. There are reports that Egyptian instructors have appeared in the armed camps of the Muslim Brotherhood on Pakistani territory, in particular at a camp near Lahore.

AFGHAN PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON APRIL REVOLUTION'S PROGRESS

LD041946 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Afghanistan: The Confident Tread of the Revolution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, April 4, TASS--The chief accomplishment of the April revolution is that power which went over into the hands of the working people and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has, during the year that has elapsed, gained in strength, taking deep root, said Hafizollah Amin, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in an interview with a Soviet correspondent. The Afghani toilers have been emancipated for good from the heavy yoke of the feudal landlords, money-lenders and other exploiters. The land reform proceeds successfully in the country, which drastically undermines the economic base of feudalism. Millions of peasants have seen their debts to the money lenders and feudal landlords cancelled.

With Soviet assistance, Afghanistan has successfully embarked on implementing the First Afghan Five-Year Plan (March 1979-March 1984). For the first time in the history of Afghanistan the working people have been given the right to create their own trade unions. Hundreds of schools and higher education establishments have flung their doors wide open for the children of the working people. A "holy war" has been declared on illiteracy.

Hafizollah Amin stressed that the revolutionary Afghanistan has been energetically and consistently working for peace in the world. The ties and friendship between the Afghan people and the peoples of the great country of the soviets are growing stronger which was reflected in the signing last December in Moscow of a treaty on friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. At present, one has every reason to say that Afghanistan is bound with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries by fraternal ties.

Pursuing an active policy of nonalignment on the international scale, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is against racism, apartheid and supports the national liberation movements. Revolutionary Afghanistan was one of the first countries to condemn the aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. All the actions by our revolutionary government on the international arena, and our consistent foreign policy line enhance steadily the international prestige of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the prime minister said.

The more evident are the successes of the revolutionary Afghanistan, the stiffer is the resistance of reaction and counterrevolution supported from outside, Hafizollah Amin stressed. And this is only too natural. Imperialist countries, reactionary regimes, left-wing extremists and other counter-revolutionary forces united in the plot against the April revolution and the revolutionary Afghanistan. They are giving material and moral assistanceto the counterrevolutionary Afghan emigration which found refuge outside the country. It is they that infiltrate into our territory, under the guise of Afghani citizens, their own agents with prior training. [sentence as received] Activisation of the counterrevolution confirms the correctness of the line pursued by our revolution.

If it were not for the interference of the reactionary forces from outside in the affairs of Afghanistan, our revolution, would, doubtless, progress even at a faster rate, H. Amin said. But this interference will not stop the progress of the revolution. The working people of our country resolutely support the April revolution which aims at building a new society with no exploitation of man by man.

AFGHANS TO VISIT BULGARIA FOR AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

LD041820 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 4, TASS--A large group of Afghans are to undergo training in the People's Republic of Bulgaria where they will be familiarizing themselves with the Bulgarian specialists' experience in the field of agriculture. An understanding to this effect was reached during the visit of A. Chaushev, chairman of the Committee for Labour and Wages under Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA).

Bulgaria's assistance in the training of Afghan specialists is another contribution to the further strengthening and expansion of versatile contacts and cooperation between the two countries, said Saleh Ziray, Afghan minister of agriculture and land reform. People's Bulgaria renders assistance in the construction of a number of agricultural and industrial enterprises in the DRA. The minister gave a high appraisal of Afghanistan's cooperation with socialist countries. This cooperation plays an important role in developing the DRA's economy and in raising the living standard of the Afghan people.

AFGHAN PEOPLE'S PARTY TO BEGIN ISSUING PARTY CARDS

LD051124 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 5, TASS--Preparations for issuing party cards to the members of the People's Democratic Party are under way in Afghanistan.

The issuing of the party cards is to be timed for the first anniversary of the April revolution, which falls due on April 27. It is regarded by the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan as an important political campaign, aimed at the organizational strengthening of the ranks of the party.

PRC MUST RESPOND TO SRV 10 APRIL TALKS PROPOSAL

LD041640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] has sent the Chinese Foreign Ministry a note on the beginning of peace talks between the two countries. A press conference was held in Hanoi today by Phan Hien, SRV vice minister of foreign affairs, who has been designated (?head of the SRV delegation) at the talks. Our correspondent, Leonid Krichevskiy, reports from Hanoi:

It is clear that the note and statement by the vice foreign minister at the press conference that tht SRV Government has made an important decision. It has expressed readiness to begin talks with the Chinese side in Hanoi on 10 April to discuss the issues of mutual relations between the two countries and to chart substantive ways to insure peace and stability on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. As Phan Hien said, Vietnam is prepared to begin talks within the conditions which at present obtain. Thus the Vietnamese side, in displaying goodwill and genuine concern for the normalization of relations between the SRV and the PRC, has come out with a new peace initiative.

As the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's note, published today, points out, Chinese forces have not only not been completely removed from certain points on Vietnamese territory, but also continue to dig in. China is also known to be continuing to concentrate its armed forces on the border with Vietnam, and Beijing is once more reiterating false fabrications to the effect that Vietnam is preparing a new military conflict and is striving to deceive world public opinion and the Chinese people. There is no doubt that these propaganda maneuvers are aimed at masking the true standpoint of the Beijing rulers, who have not abandoned their expansionist schemes.

The Vietnamese people are quite determined to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of their country. At the same time, it is precisely the SRV which is doing its utmost to resolve the questions of mutual relations between the two countries by peaceful means, by means of talks. At the Hanoi press conference Phan Hien, the vice foreign minister, said:

We think that it is now possible to conduct talks with the Chinese side. Our position is clear. It is one of goodwill. He also stressed that the date of 10 April is a rough guide. If the Chinese delegation comes earlier, we will welcome such a decision, Phan Hien added.

Thus, a new important step has been made by the SRV toward the beginning of a dialog with China for peace at the conference table. Its peace initiative will undoubtedly be warmly welcomed and supported by everyone genuinely concerned with strengthening the peace and security of peoples. Vietnam is ready to begin talks. It is now up to the Chinese side.

KAMPUCHEAN FORCES DESTROY POL POT 'HEADQUARTERS'

LD051020 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 5, TASS--Units of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces have successfully carried out an operation for surrounding and destroying the "headquarters" of the remainders of the Pol Pot gangs in the area of the town of Phum Tasanh. According to a report of the Kampuchean news agency, a considerable number of bandits has been put out of action and taken prisoner. Pol Pot and some of his closest aides, who were in Phum Tasanh, have fled the country, the report said.

KOSYGIN TELEGRAMS CONGRATULATIONS TO ROMANIA'S VERDET

LD051129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of cable from Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Ilie Verdet]

[Text] To Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Dear Comrade Verdet,

On behalf of the Soviet Government and myself, I congratulate you on your appointment to the position of prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. I wish you great successes in that high and responsible position. I take this opportunity to express the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will develop to the benefit of the Soviet and Romanian peoples, in the interest of strengthening the socialist community, insuring general peace, security and progress.

[Signed] A. Kosygin

AUCCTU CHAIRMAN SHIBAYEV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

LD040943 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the AUCCTU"]

[Text] AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev received M. Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador extraordinary and pleipotentiary to the USSR, in the Palace of Labor on 30 March.

The meeting was attended by AUCCTU Secretary K. Yu. Matskyavichyus. Talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES POLISH CULTURE DELEGATION

LD050234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1916 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Days of Polish Culture are taking place in our country. An exhibition of Polish books and book illustrations opened today at the central house of writers. Music by Polish composers was included in concert programs in Moscow, Rostov-na-Donu, Baku and other towns.

Those taking part in Days of Polish Culture laid a wreath at Vladimir Ilich Lenin's mausoleum. A wreath was also laid at the tomb of the unknown warrior at the Kremlin Wall.

The Ministry of Culture gave a reception at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in honor of those taking part in the Days of Polish Culture in the Soviet Union. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received a Polish delegation today headed by Najdowski, minister of culture and art of the Polish People's Republic. Matters pertaining to the further development and deepening of Soviet-Polish cooperation in the sphere of literature and culture were discussed.

PELSHE ADDRESSES LEADERS OF ITALY-USSR SOCIETY IN ROME

LD042020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rome--The CPSU delegation led by Arvid Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, which is taking part in the 15th Congress of the Italian Communist Party, has had a meeting with the leadership of the Italy-USSR Society.

A welcoming speech was made to the Soviet delegation by the artist Renato Guttuso, member of the society's Presidium and winner of the international Lenin prize "for strengthening peace between peoples." Relations between Italy and the Soviet Union, he said, continue to develop actively in the most varied fields, and are of a traditionally friendly nature. On behalf of those present he expressed sincere friendship toward the Soviet Union.

Arvid Pelshe expressed gratitude to the leaders of the Italy-USSR Society for organizing the meeting and stressed that Soviet people know and value the society's great and noble activity aimed at strengthening friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Italy and peace throughout the world. This recognition was most vividly reflected in the telegram of greetings to the society sent by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also in the decoration of the Italy-USSR Society with the Order of Friendship Between Peoples on the occasion of its 30th anniversary.

It is well known, the head of the CPSU delegation continued, that lately forces have been becoming more active which advance from a cold war position. Whipping up anti-Soviet campaigns and resorting to lies and slander, they are trying to denigrate the great gains and successes of the Soviet working people and to wreck the development of good relations between our countries. Under these conditions, bringing the truth about the USSR to the Italian people means to rebuff anti-Soviet fabrications, to promote even more actively the development of friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding between Italy and the Soviet Union, to make a contribution to detente and to act for the benefit of peace.

Arvid Pelshe wished all members of the Italy-USSR Society further successes in their useful activities for the good of the peoples of Italy and the Soviet Union.

Present at the meeting were representatives of political parties, eminent Italian cultural and arts figures, as well as Nikita Ryzhov, USSR ambassador to Italy.

NATO MILITARISM CONFLICTS WITH SPIRIT OF THE AGE

LD041529 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Polyanov article under the rubric "Events and Judgments": "In Conflict With the Age"]

[Text] When the North Atlantic treaty was signed in Washington 30 years ago, on 4 April 1949, its creators pinned their hopes in the black magic of force. They calculated, according to American Gen Maxwell Taylor, that the "absolute weapon" which the United States possessed would make it possible to "impose a kind of 'pax Americana' on the planet." [paragraph continues]

St. Laurent, then Canadian foreign minister, specified that NATO was conceived "as a dynamic counterweight to communism and as the magnetic pole of capitalism." To this accompaniment the new "holy alliance" of American and West European reaction was knocked together, leaving far behind its precursor from the times of the power-loving and acrimonious Austrian Chancellor Metternich.

Some 30 years have passed. But the "pax Americana" never came about. Washington's monopoly of the "absolute weapon" crumbled as early as the year of NATO's creation. The "magnetic pole of capitalism" turned out to be powerless to change the political geography of postwar Europe: The "rolling back of socialism," of which John Foster Dulles dreamed, remained in the sphere of insane fantasy. Nor did the NATO "counterweight to communism" work--it could not prevent the emergence of a new correlation of global forces which for the first time gave the peoples real hope for detente. The world has changed, new states have been born out of the ruins of former colonial empires, revolutionary changes have destroyed the past. And the Atlantic bloc? Its militarist nature has come into increasingly bitter conflict with the epoch.

President Carter delivered a festive speech in Washington on the jubilee. He praised NATO and expressed the hope that the alliance "is entering a new decade of achievements." What "achievements"? To judge from what has been done, these achievements were of a very specific nature. They include the arms race, which has surpassed everything previously known to history: in 1977 alone NATO countries poured $175 billion into its insatiable maw. They include the transformation of Western Europe into an armed camp where at the beginning of last year there were more than 60 divisions, 11,000 tanks, 3,000 combat aircraft and 7,000 U.S. nuclear warheads. They include a program to further whip up the arms race: This was dictated at the Washington forum of Atlantic leaders in 1978. They include appeals for the introduction of monstrous neutron weapons and so-called "Eurostrategic missiles" into the NATO arsenal--appeals persistently put forward both by the present Atlantic commander in chief, American General Haig, and by American General Rogers, who is preparing to succeed him. NATO's "achievements" are attempts to materialize the "cold war." Yet the highway along which Europe could and should march, especially since Helsinki, is that of the materialization of detente.

The dialectic of historical development in the 20th century is that the Atlantic bloc, which represents an undoubted anger to peace, is nonetheless powerless to prevent attempts at finding paths toward detente, cooperation and security. In three decades the creators of NATO and their successors have created a whole philosophy of Atlantic militarism. It replaces cooperation with confrontation, constructive talks with saber-rattling, and reasonable resolution of disputes with the threat of force. But it is not this philosophy which is taking the upper hand, rather a different one, in which the historical optimism of our time is expressed.

President J. Carter observed in his jubilee speech: "Since the creation of NATO, the international situation has changed in many respects." One may add: Yes, and moreover despite the wishes of the alliance's leaders. The seventies provide particularly convincing examples of this. The Bonn treaties with socialist states, the four-power agreement on West Berlin, the convening and the success of the all-European forum, the establishment of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between the states of the two Europes--socialist and capitalist: These and other facts speak for themselves.

Europe and the world have changed. Only the Atlantic alliance has not changed. It has remained the aggressive offspring of the "cold war" and its leaders are still unwilling to draw instructive lessons from the past. Even now they continue to make allegations about a "Soviet threat" although even Western military men, like Bundeswehr General Bastian, keep reasserting that the "Soviet Armed Forces exist solely for defense." They are gradually extending NATO's sphere of action, trying to bring Spain into the bloc and making feints [zamakhivayutsya] in the direction of South Africa and the Near East. They try to justify the "right to intervention" as the last word in Atlantic fashions. Christopher Bertram, director of the London Institute of Strategic Studies, writes in the West German military journal LOYAL: "It is vitally important for us to possess the capability for military intervention in cases where all other means of influence are denied." And he denotes the range of "other means" thus: "from diplomatic pressure to technical assistance (!)."

The North Atlantic is becoming too small for the alliance--NATO generals are trying to penetrate further and further, into Africa, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean. Already a vast electronic espionage system embracing a huge area from the shores of Australia to the Cape of Good Hope is being used by NATO jointly with Pretoria. Need one be surprised at the open cynicism of America's Senator Jackson, who says: "It is time to stop repeating the stupid cliche that we cannot be world policeman."

However, time has not spared NATO. Various latent forces, including centrifugal forces, are at work inside the alliance. France and Greece have left the bloc's military organization. Bitter discord continues between Greece and Turkey. Between the junior West European partners and the senior Washington partner, the former "Atlantic accord" (which meant the unquestioning subordination of the juniors to the senior partner) has long since given way to much cooler relations. In our time it is no longer a rarity when people in Bonn express dissatisfaction with General Haig's unceremonious attitude, when West European capitals remain deaf to the moralizing from the other side of the Atlantic, and when there is a gradual and agonizing reassessment of the "Atlantic values" which were once considered indestructible. Prominent French General Galois was asked 2 years ago why certain Washington partners are critical of NATO doctrines; the general replied: "The NATO charter was adopted in 1950, and it is not 1977. Not only has the international situation changed, not only has military hardware changed, but people have also changed."

Yes, inside NATO many things look different than in the early years, when it was customary to click your heels obediently in response to Washington's commands. Oil crisis flare-ups, growing inflation and discord over arms standardization and the huge increase in their cost are fouling up NATO's works. And now, from time to time, the Atlantic vehicle skids....However, it is no less dangerous to peace. The Atlanticists' persistent attempts to torpedo the Vienna dialog on military detente in Europe--one convincing example of this.

When the North Atlantic alliance was formed in 1949, its "fathers" solemnly promised to "preserve democracy, the freedom of the individual and the rule of law." Even then these words sounded like a malicious taunt: Those who were entering into a conspiracy against the peoples' freedom were pretending to defend it. What can now be said about their vows? Violence against American blacks and Indians, torture in Belfast, the punitive landing in Zaire, assistance to the dictatorial regime in Chile, support for the butcher Somoza--these and other examples reveal the true face of the Atlanticist. In the eyes of millions of people in Europe and throughout the world they have long been synonymous with jailers. Perhaps only Beijing regards NATO with adoration. It is significant that General Haig seriously speaks of China as its "16th ally."

The candidates for the title of new Metternichs who threw together the Atlantic "holy alliance" three decades ago wanted to halt revolutionary changes in the world. Without doubt they have succeeded in poisoning the political atmosphere. But they have not achieved their main goal. It is not the time or the age for that!

VALLETTA CONFERENCE WILL PROMOTE MEDITERRANEAN COOPERATION

LD041001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondent N. Paklin dispatch: "Prolog to the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] Valletta--For 6 weeks a conference of experts from the 35 states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has been taking place in Valletta, in the ancient palace of the knights of Malta which was recently refurbished to hold international conferences. It was convened in accordance with a decision by the Belgrade meeting, and its task was to formulate recommendations for the development of economic, scientific and cultural cooperation in the Mediterranean.

What was characteristic of the work of this conference? Above all, what it is now customary to call the "Helsinki spirit: the desire to deepen detente and to extend this process to other countries and continents.

Speaking at the closing session in the spacious Hall of the Republic, Turkey's representative summed up the conference's common denominator by saying: "We are all agreed to continue the detente process." The hall responded with applause.

At the conference during the exchange of opinions at plenums, in working groups and at numerous unofficial meetings, the sides discussed questions of cooperation in the Mediterranean, guided by the sincere desire to place it at the service of the cause of peace and the peoples' security, as provided for in the section of the Final Act concerning the Mediterranean. It can rightfully be said that the Valletta conference of experts has become a constituent part of the multilateral process begun by the all-European conference and one of the bridges between Belgrade and Madrid, where a new meeting of representatives of the 35 states will be held by the fall of 1980.

Of course, everything did not always proceed smoothly at the Valletta conference. It frequently was not possible immediately to find a mutually acceptable formula for a particular point in the final report. And this is understandable, for experts from countries with different political and social systems were participating in the conference. However, it is in the fact that the desire for cooperation finally gains the upper hand, despite disagreements on particular specific issues, that the "Helsinki spirit" manifests itself.

After the conference ended I asked certain participants to share their opinions on its work.

"The conference worked in a constructive key, and its results are undoubtedly positive from all viewpoints," Roberto Franceschi, head of the Italian delegation, declared. "I wish to note the fruitful cooperation among all the delegations, particularly between the Italian and Soviet delegations. We have every reason to be pleased with the meeting's results."

And this is what Gerhard Korth, head of the GDR delegation, pointed out: "The Valletta conference has confirmed that all the countries which participated in the all-European conference are interested in further deepening detente. This is particularly important under conditions of continuing attempts by reactionary forces to torpedo this beneficial process. In the final analysis, we have succeeded together in drafting a number of recommendations which, when implemented, will broaden the spheres of both bilateral and multilateral cooperation. I believe that the success of the Valletta conference of experts is a characteristic prolog to the Madrid meeting."

Other conference participants also expressed their opinions, at the same time voicing their gratitude to the government and people of Malta for organizing this representative forum and for their cordial hospitality.

What, then, is the essence of the recommendations drafted by the experts? In the economic sphere they proceed from the need to further develop cooperation among interested states--both participants in the all-European conference and countries in North Africa and the Near East. It is proposed, in particular, to organize an exchange of the results of national research into conserving and making rational use of energy, to promote efforts to reduce pollution of the Mediterranean, to improve cooperation in the sphere of fishing, and so forth. In the scientific sphere it is recommended to make more extensive use of conferences, symposiums and meetings on the most urgent problems of the Mediterranean within the framework of competent international organizations and to develop cooperation among doctors, seismologists and agricultural and forestry specialists. As for the cultural sphere, here attention is drawn to protecting architectural monuments, spreading scientific and cultural knowledge, and encouraging UNESCO efforts to give Mediterranean countries assistance in creating a Mediterranean cultural center.

There is no doubt that the implementation of the recommendations of the Valletta conference of experts will help broaden cooperation in the Mediterranean.

GREEK CP LEADS OPPOSITION TO EEC MEMBERSHIP

LD042244 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Athens, April 4, TASS--According to reports from Luxembourg, the session of the European Communities Council of Ministers at the level of foreign minister announced the decision to admit Greece into the Common Market as of January 1, 1981. The treaty on Greece's entry in the European Economic Community will be signed in Athens at the end [words indistinct] late in May. Greece will become a full-fledged member of the European Economic Community in 1986.

A broad movement of protests against the entry in the EEC was launched in Greece. The Communist Party of Greece is at the vanguard of the movement. A Communist Party of Greece Central Committee plenum held in March approved the document "On the Communists' Struggle Against Greece's Entry in the Common Market." The document says, specifically, that the country's entry in the EEC will have an adverse effect on all the branches of economy. Greece's industry, agriculture, banking system, transport, small producers will be unable to compete with large multinational monopolies and will become even more dependent on foreign capital.

The entry in the EEC, the document stresses, will have a negative effect on the social and political life of the country, since the ruling classes will get economic and ideological support from the Common Market in their encroachment on the vital rights and interests of the Greek people.

The Communist Party of Greece Central Committee Plenum urged the working class, the peasants, intellectuals, youth to step up the struggle against the entry in the EEC. This struggle, the plenum pointed out, is inseparably linked with the struggle for national independence and sovereignty, democracy and socialism.

CALLS FOR ARMING AUSTRIA WITH MISSILE WEAPONS SCORED

LD041555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Y. Yelin "Rejoinder": "No Subject for Discussion"]

[Text] Speaking at a local officers' meeting in Salzburg, (Naysser), an Austrian People's Party [OVP] expert on military questions, declared in particular that the task of insuring Austria's defense cannot be resolved without modern antitank and air defense weapons. In other words, the military specialist of the opposition OVP advocated that Austria acquire missile weapons--something which would essentially mean a revision of Article 13 of the state treaty. True, (Naysser) failed to specify from whom the OVP intends to defend itself. He did not have the courage to do so. For the state treaty signed almost 25 years ago guarantees the sovereignty and security of the neutral Republic of Austria..

The question of Austria acquiring missile weapons has cropped up before. Back in 1964 Austrian military circles put forward a plan for rearming their army with missile weapons. A similar idea was put forward in 1976 by former Defense Minister Luetgendorf and (Casselkhuber), commander of the Salzburg Military Garrison. A deal worth several hundred million schillings has been concluded between the Austrian Defense Ministry and the U.S. military-industrial complex for the delivery to Austria of 50 M-60 tanks which have been adopted by a number of NATO countries. There are plans for Austria to purchase missile weapons from other countries as well.

(Naysser's) speech could be attributed to considerations of expediency on the eve of the upcoming National Council elections. However, such a serious issue as the acquisition of missile weapons in circumvention of [v obkhod] the state treaty is no subject for political speculations. The persistent demands for missile weapons are manifestly at variance with the commitments assumed by Austria under the state treaty. They are nothing other than an attempt to emasculate the essence of the very policy of neutrality and thereby damage the Austrian people's national interests.

That would seem to be clear. Nevertheless, (Naysser's) arguments have beentaken up by the rightwing Austrian press. Propounding the notorious thesis of the imaginary "threat from the East," it is developing a debate about the need to acquire missile weapons, modern jet fighters and the latest tanks.

Almost 25 years of experience testify that the state treaty and the policy of permanent neutrality provide a reliable guarantee of Austria's security and a basis for the development of relations of trust and cooperation between Austria and other European countries. It must be assumed that the irresponsible attacks on the state treaty will elicit a proper assessment in accordance with Austria's policy line.

PORTUGAL'S CUNHAL CALLS FOR SOCIALIST-COMMUNIST UNITY

LD041810 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The reactionaries in Portugal, concerned at the impetus of the workers movement of protest against the right's offensive against the democratic gains, are attempting to bring about a situation of total confusion that will enable them to restore capitalism and the power of the monopolies. Our observer Yaroslav Khabarov writes: Exposing the reactionaries' maneuvers, the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] has once again announced its willingness to seek a solution to the situation through the joint efforts of all the social and political forces interested in defending the Constitution and the democratic gains. The PCP has proposed the formation of a stable democratic government based on the present composition of the Assembly of the Republic, in which the leftwing forces--communists and socialists--have the absolute majority of seats.

In a recent interview in DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal stressed: A solution can be found if the socialists reach an understanding with the communists. Once again he urged unity of and joint actions by all democrats, and in particular the communists and socialists. It is understandable that in these circumstances the forces of reaction should be doing their utmost to prevent closer links and united actions between communists and socialists. With this goal, the mouthpieces of rightwing propaganda have spread all types of slander in an extensive anticommunist campaign.

In the heat of debate, Sa Carneiro and the Social Democratic Party [PSD] went to the extent of declaring that there can be no political stability as long as a leftwing communist-socialist majority exists in the Assembly of the Republic. The archbishop of Braga recently entered the fray with strong attacks on the leftwing majority. Yet it is a fact that nothing would lead the Portuguese people to forget that the new progressive Constitution was drafted and adopted thanks to cooperation between socialists and communists.

The profound socioeconomic changes achieved in the course of the April revolution came to fruition successfully when socialists and communists joined forces. It was precisely with the votes of the socialist and communist deputies that the laws banning protofascist organizations and fascist propaganda were passed by the Assembly of the Republic.

It is not surprising that the enemies of democracy should be attempting to divide the left. They are doing their utmost to get the Socialist Party entangled in their intrigues and to turn it into an obedient instrument in an all-out bid to isolate the communists.

The leaders of the PSD say that it is no longer enough to make anticommunist speeches, but that it is necessary to deprive the PCP of its influence and to isolate it from the working masses. However, PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal stressed: You cannot isolate one of Portugal's main political parties, the destiny of which is inextricably intertwined with that of the workers, and which enjoys the support of all the people.

Yaroslav Khabarov writes in conclusion: The entire history of the struggle against the fascist dictatorship and the entire history of the democratic and antifascist revolution of 25 April 1974 show that it is impossible to form a democratic majority in Portugal without the participation of the communists and socialists, and that the battle against reaction can only be waged through the joint effort of all the democratic forces.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO BELGIAN CP CONGRESS

LD031347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the 23d Belgian Communist Party [PCB] Congress:

Dear comrades!

On behalf of Soviet communists we send fraternal greetings to the delegates to the 23d PCB Congress and wish it success.

Your congress is taking place in a complex international situation. On the one hand the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism are firmly holding onto the historical initiative. The socialist countries are confidently implementing their peaceful plans. The national liberation movement has achieved outstanding new successes. Many communist parties in the capitalist countries have made noticeable advances. On the other hand, imperialism and its allies have stepped up their resistance to the positive changes and are creating ever new obstacles and perils on the peoples' path to lasting peace and social progress. They are building up the arms race, mounting one provocative ideological campaign after another against socialism, the communist movement and international detente. The great-power hegemonist policy of the Chinese leaders who unleashed the aggressive war against Socialist Vietnam is merging increasingly with the antisocialist and militarist strategy of imperialism.

Under these conditions particularly great significance attaches to the effective internationalist solidarity of all democratic forces and above all the communists in the struggle against the arms race, against the imperialist policy of diktat and subordination, and against acts of aggression threatening the peoples' security and lives and intensifying the general threat of war.

Soviet communists treat with respect and solidarity the activity of the Belgian communists who under the conditions of the profound general crisis in the capitalist system are consistently defending the interests of the working class and all working people of their country. They are struggling resolutely against the domination of the monopolies, against the policy of solving the crisis at the people's expense, against senseless and dangerous military expenditure, and for peace and European security and the further development of Soviet-Belgian relations. Loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the CPSU wishes the fraternal PCB success in its struggle for the benefit of its people and for the sake of peace and socialism.

Long live the PCB!

Long live the international cohesion of the communist movement!

Long live peace and socialism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

COMMENT, REACTION TO EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY CONTINUES

Tactical Not Strategic Advantage

ID041419 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Mar 79 p 3 ID

[Political observer V. Sisnev article in reply to reader's letter: "'Act of Humiliation and Enslavement'"]

[Excerpt] The Washington treaty is important not so much because of what it says but because of what it does not say and what it reflects by the actual fact of being signed. Three main elements may be cited.

Having lost the support that was the shah's Iran, the Washington specialists in political intrigue were finally able to convince the Cairo leader that henceforth his interests fully coincide with U.S.-Israeli interests and that only thus can he retain power. Incidentally, one of the articles of the treaty stipulates that Egypt will provide its new friend with the oil which Iran has refused to give it.

The second element is that the distribution of forces in the region substantially altered: Israel has finally succeeded in implementing its age-old dream of splitting the Arab united front and taking a major force, Egypt, out of the game. And it has not simply protected itself against Egypt but essentially has turned it into a partner in the anti-Arab struggle. After all As-Sadat has nothing more to lose and there is no way back here. Aware of this, Washington has agreed to deliveries of sophisticated equipment to As-Sadat. Aware of this, Tel Aviv has lifted its former fierce objections to such deliveries.

And finally the most important thing. The United States, discarding its rhetoric about noninterference in Third World affairs and engaging in very large-scale political sabotage in the Near East, has embarked on open confrontation with the entire Arab world. It is no accident that authoritative U.S. observers have recently been predicting a new, tougher foreign policy course by the White House.

This may provide a tactical advantage but it is hard to imagine the strategic reliability of the new bulwark of U.S. Near East policy formed by the unnatural Egyptian-Israeli alliance. It is impossible to count on long-term success by flouting the aspirations, national interests and self-esteem of the overwhelming majority of the people inhabiting this "explosive" region. And after all this is precisely what the United States has confirmed by signing the shameful separate treaty.

Let us recall Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words stressing that there is only one path in resolving the Near East problem: "This path is the complete liberation of all Arab lands occupied by Israel in 1967 and total and unambiguous respect for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to create their own independent state, and the safeguarding of the reliably guaranteed security of all countries of the region including, of course, Israel."

Cost of Mideast Peace Treaty

ID042245 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 4 Apr 79 ID

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] The sudden and exciting trip of President Carter, which led to the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, has created much propaganda fuss. American propaganda carried out a fierce resounding campaign about this event.

The Jimmy Carter show, a name given by American journalists to the President's journey to Egypt and Israel, appeared as a diplomatic and political victory for U.S. policy in the Middle East and a personal one for President Carter. The more enthusiastic hotheads claimed that Washington had been able to compensate for the defeat it suffered as a result of the Iranian revolution. It is being said that EEC states--that is, the West European allies of the United States--felt shame for their reserved attitude to the U.S. initiative.

However, the party, if this is the correct term, did not last long. Events that followed the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal confirmed that the reality contradicts the intended image. The anti-Arab and pro-Israel nature of the deal, which came as a concentrated expression of the role of U.S. policy in the Middle East, became clear even during this masquerade so carefully and meticulously prepared. The results of this were soon to emerge--that is, the results of the Baghdad conference of Arab ministers of foreign affairs and economies dispelled the rosy fog behind which Washington tried to conceal its military and political march in the Middle East. The practical severing of political and diplomatic relations by Arab countries with As-Sadat's regime and the decision to expel Cairo from all Arab organizations, and the adoption of economic sanctions against it--all this represents the precise results of U.S. policy in the Middle East. In other words, the first steps to create a political and military coalition based on an Egyptian-Israeli alliance under the Washington auspices have led to the establishment of a united Arab front which is not only opposed to Israel and As-Sadat, but more importantly is opposed to the Americans.

Even the American press, which a few days ago praised the victories, was forced to change its tone drastically. The Washington POST wrote: The resolutions adopted in Baghdad cause a political defeat for Egypt and also for the United States. The New York TIMES wrote in this context with more frankness: The hard attitude adopted by Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other moderate Arab countries, can be considered only as a defeat for the United States. The reserved New York DAILY NEWS assumed that the move by Jimmy Carter may cause a diplomatic disaster in 12 months. Other U.S. sources asked: Would it not be better for the United States if the signing of the separate deal had not taken place? Such a question is very natural in the eyes of American politicians, because it is very clear that a factor consolidating Arab unity under such critical circumstances effects U.S. policy in the Middle East and brings about a confrontation of its imperialist and pro-Israeli line.

Protection of U.S. interests, and above all oil interests, is the only winning card of Carter's administration, the card which he used to present to big businessmen. However, reality has shown that this card is not secure, keeping in mind that anti-U.S. sentiments have grown much stronger after the signing of the separate deal in those oil producing countries regarded by the United States as traditional allies in combatting progressive inclinations in the Middle East. There are other matters which worry businessmen, including the fact that a price has to be paid for this separate deal, particularly after the adoption of economic sanctions against As-Sadat's regime by Arab countries. While up until recently the United States used Saudi money for this purpose to a great extent, it is clear now that the situation has changed. The signing of the separate deal created dissatisfaction in Riyadh also, and it seems that under such circumstances American citizens should pay for this in the form of taxes, keep in mind that we are not talking about small sums; rather, what is involved is many billions of dollars. It is true that the White House is betting, as it seems, on assistance from the EEC; however, the White House explained to it that it should pay part of the costs of Carter's initiative. [sentence as heard]

But this demand has not yet caused any positive reactions. Here we must mention that during As-Sadat's stopover in WestGermany he was asked by a prominent journalist: Why do you think we should bear the cost of your policy in the Middle East? This is a natural question being asked in many European countries, keeping in mind that the uselessness of the separate deal and the growing resistance to it by the Arabs is becoming clearer day by day.

These factors prove that the first obstacles to the Egyptian-Israeli deal concluded with the active participation of the United States came as a sensitive [Hasasah] blow to Washington's Middle East policy.

NOVOSTI on USSR Mideast Policy

JN0419 44 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 4 Apr 79 JN

[Text of NOVOSTI article on Middle East]

[Text] It is noticed that the latest U.S. diplomatic contacts are closely linked with the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli capitulationist deal and the establishment of a new imperialist pact in the Middle East. This has led some of the Arab press to state that the Soviet Union no longer has a role in the Middle East. They say the Soviet Union has decreased its support and assistance to the Arab forces hostile to imperialism.

Such deductions contradict facts and are aimed at obliterating the principled and constant Soviet stand which calls for the continuation of the Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism and Zionism for the realization of their national liberation and for the elimination of all traces of Zionist aggression. There are some Arab journalists who cast doubts on the objective analysis of current events which stem from an incorrect basis that says the struggle in the Middle East is nothing more than the result of struggle between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, which are seeking to dominate the world or possess zones of influence.

The Soviet Union is interested in what will happen in the Middle East because this area is near its southern borders. It is natural that the Soviet Union maintains a close eye on whether adjacent countries become bases for imperialist sabotage and espionage, thus threatening Soviet security, or whether these countries become friendly neighbors, regardless of their social, economic systems, with which the Soviet Union can develop joint cooperation on the basis of equality.

The Soviet Union's support for the Palestinian people's struggle is well-known. This support is aimed at enabling the Palestinian people to establish their own independent state. It is also well-known that the Soviet Union has been providing Arab countries with various forms of assistance in the sphere of economic development, defense, for establishing a material base for the Arab masses independent progress and training capable national cadres. Soviet-Arab cooperation is developing rapidly in all spheres.

The Soviet Union's position on the Middle East settlement stems from its general position on international issues and the Soviet Union's struggle through the years to settle these issues and entrench the principle of peaceful coexistence, respect for national sovereignty and nonintervention in internal affairs of other countries.

Based on this we can explain the Soviet Union's interest in establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. This interest comes within the context of the struggle for international detente. The elimination of the Middle East hotbed of tension will naturally help achieve world detente.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the stand that peace in the Middle East should be just, comprehensive and lasting. This Soviet position has always coincided with the positions of the Arab countries hostile to the Egyptian-Israeli deal.

Past experiences have irrefutably proved that there is only one way to achieve a true settlement of the Middle East issue--complete liberation of all Arab territories occupied in 1967; full and explicit recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to establish their own independent state; and guarantees to all states in the area.

This comprehensive settlement can be achieved if all the parties concerned, including the PLO, participate.

The return of true peace depends on all these conditions. These conditions correspond to the interests of all Middle Eastern peoples and would contribute to settling the world situation.

The United States and Israel are hampering the fulfillment of this constructive program, encouraging separate deals and the establishment of an imperialist military pact in the Middle East. Therefore, in these circumstances it is natural that the Soviet Union stands by legitimate Arab action and struggles against the dangerous imperialist-Zionist conspiracies.

The Soviet Union's position on the Middle East is logical and principled. This position stems from a desire to consolidate world peace and to support national liberation forces which are confronting the imperialist onslaught. These basic principles of the Soviet Union's foreign policy will not change.

Arab Appreciation of Soviet Policy

LD041009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "The USSR--The Arabs' True Friend and Ally"]

[Text] The friendly visit to Syria by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, has aroused a considerable political response in the countries of the Arab East and continues to be widely publicized by the press.

As the Arab press points out, during the visit it was reasserted with the utmost clarity that as before, the Soviet Union occupies a firm and consistent position in support of the Arab people's just struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression and against the attempts of imperialism, Zionism and reaction to forcibly impose on the Arabs a capitulatory "resolution" of the Near East problem.

In an interview for the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI Syrian Foreign Minister 'A. Khaddam welcomed the principled, consistent position of the Soviet Union, which supports the Arab people's just cause. The Soviet Union, he stated, has invariably sided with the Arabs at all stages of the development of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It will undoubtedly continue to give support to the Arab peoples in line with the tasks of the new stage.

The minister noted that at present the process of achieving peace in the Near East has been suspended by the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. If we are to continue this process, he stressed, this obstacle must be removed.

Our people are not alone in the just struggle, M. Salibi, deputy of the Syrian People's Council (parliament), stated. They rely on their reliable ally--the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

Whenever our people are threatened by imperialist plots they turn to their great friend for support. And in our time, when the United States and Israel have managed to put the present Egyptian regime at the service of their own perfidious designs, the Soviet Union has again expressed its complete solidarity with all national progressive forces in Arab countries. D. Na'mah, member of the central leadership of the Syrian Progressive National Front, said that only by relying on the Arabs' friendship and cooperation with the USSR will the Arab peoples be able to wreck the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and reaction and insure a really lasting and just peace in the Near East based on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Iraq's AL-'IRAQ writes that the Soviet Union, together with progressive forces in the Arab world, rejects the path of separate deals and believes that they only serve Israel's expansionist designs and act as a cover for imperialist forces' attempts to expand their military presence in the Near East.

The USSR foreign minister's visit, Beirut's AN-NIDA writes, convincingly demonstrated to those who would like to intensify tension in this part of the world that in the event of provocations against Arab states the Soviet Union, as before, will take the Arabs' side. It will support their determination to fight for the restoration of their legitimate rights, including the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination and to the creation of their own independent state.

A high assessment of the Soviet Union's consistent policy is contained in a statement published in Aden by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. In the complex situation which has arisen, the document says, national patriotic forces in the Arab world must strengthen the strategic alliance with their natural and loyal ally--the land of the soviets.

Egyptian Moves Against Opposition

LD041013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 79 p 9 LD

[Correspondent A. Vasilyev report: "Repressions Again"]

[Text] Cairo, 31 March--This morning security organs closed the premises of the National Progressive (Left) Party headquarters. The party leadership brought an action against the authorities for illegal actions. The arbitrary policy action was a continuation of yesterday's raid on the National Progressive Party premises during which printing equipment was seized, along with copies of the party Secretariat's official statement condemning the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal and Washington's dangerous plans in the Near East. In recent days several dozen activists in the National Progressive Party have been arrested in Cairo, Alexandria and a number of the country's provinces. Independent Nasirites, former members of the New WAFD Party and a number of members of Muslim organizations which have condemned the separate treaty are being subjected to threats and pressure from the authorities. The apartments of Palestinians living in Cairo are being searched.

The official authorities are issuing no reports on the transfer of troops to the Egyptian-Libyan border, where a tense situation has arisen in recent days. However, yesterday the road through the desert from Cairo to Alexandria was closed to civilian traffic. This road is usually used for sending military units in the direction of the Libyan border.

'Confrontation' Against Arab States

LD041632 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The United States Wages a Campaign Against the Baghdad Conference Resolutions"]

[Text] U.S. State Department spokesmen have stated that the United States was saddened and frustrated by the resolutions adopted at the recent Arab Baghdad conference.

These resolutions, which included political and economic sanctions against As-Sadat's regime, have now been put in force.

As the Washington POST points out, the United States was particularly disturbed because Saudi Arabia and Jordan, which Brzezinski visited on the eve of the Baghdad conference, also participated in the adoption of these resolutions. Brzezinski tried to convince the leaders of these two countries to adopt a more moderate stand toward the separatist Washington deal. But he failed.

Washington is now trying to organize a confrontation against the unified stand of the Arab states. U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter has stated that the attitude of each Arab state will be carefully scrutinized before the United States adopts the necessary measures against. It has now been announced that the United States will suspend aid to Jordan and Syria.

U.S. officials have stated that Saudi Arabia has been unable to meet the West's need for oil. This, in other words, is a flagrant threat that a boycott will be organized against Saudi Arabian oil. The possible resort to military means is not denied.

Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has come out threateningly. He has demanded the imposition of a ban on the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia unless it supports the U.S. efforts for peace in the Middle East.

In short, the United States wants to force the Arab countries to change their stands toward the Egyptian-Israeli deal. But can Washington do this?

Early Reopening of Border

LD042022 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] New York, April 4, TASS--Cairo made new disgraceful concessions to Israel during the visit in Egypt of Israeli Prime Minister Begin that was just concluded. President as-Sadat who signed the humiliating "peace" treaty with Israel gave his consent to the opening of the Egyptian-Israeli border by May 27, that is, as the New York DAILY NEWS notes, seven months earlier than the deadline envisaged by the separate treaty. It is remarkable that by that time the biggest part of the Sinai Peninsula, Egypt's sovereign territory, will remain under the Israeli occupation. Such lavishness of As-Sadat in selling out Egypt's national interests was unexpected even to the United States that was the main mastermind of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal. This is noted, specifically, by the DAILY NEWS. The New York TIMES also qualifies this as the concession by As-Sadat who was earlier saying that each step toward normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel should be accompanied by progress in creation of self-government bodies in the Western Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Sector.

Now he discarded all this demagogy and is openly stepping up the practical implementation of the Washington treaty to the detriment of Egypt's sovereignty and of the national interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

The traitorous actions of the Egyptian president called forth noisy applause in Tel Aviv and in Washington. And this is quite understandable since As-Sadat's capitulation promotes the implementation of strategic aims of U.S. imperialism and international Zionism in the Middle East. The anti-Arab Egyptian-Israeli deal was received with approval in Beijing, too. FRANCE PRESS AGENCY reported today that, following Egypt, China broke off all cooperation with the Palestine resistance movement. The pretext for the step (?was the) stand of the Palestinian resistance movement with regard to the Chinese aggression in Vietnam.

As to the Arab world, the wave of protests against the separate deal made behind the backs of peoples of the region continues mounting there.

Israelis Seek Economic Mastery

LD041920 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] During the only meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat, which lasted 50 minutes, agreement was reached on the opening of the border between the two countries. The visit ended and Begin returned to Jerusalem to the tunes of the two national anthems.

Reports from Cairo continue to refer to the certain coolness of the reception accorded the Israeli prime minister who rejected As-Sadat's proposal for the postponement of the visit. Comments were also made on other facts of the visit, including the absence of Israeli flags in the streets and the demonstrative absence of the Egyptian prime minister, Mustafa Khalil, from meetings and the smile of satisfaction of Begin and his entourage at seeing the Israeli flag on top of Al-Qubah Palace, where the late Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir worked for a long time. Observers are unanimous in believing that Israel categorically refused to make concessions to President as-Sadat and strived to appear the victor.

In 2 months the border between the two countries will be opened, between the victor and the vanquished. This means, as was announced in Cairo, that citizens of the two countries will be able to mix freely, this means in particular the free movement of tourists, the exercise of commerce and so forth. However, it is very well known what Israeli citizens did when they used to enter Iran and African countries freely. No doubt Israeli citizens will come to Egypt in search of something other than entertainment. This is what the statement by members of the former Revolutionary Command Council in Egypt said. Israel will come to Egypt to swallow the Egyptian economy and control it, or in other words to exercise what Israelis continue to do in every country they live in.

Arab League Move to Tunis

LD050904 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, April 5, TASS--Tunis is preparing to host the headquarters of the Arab League.

The decision to switch the machinery of this inter-Arab organization from Cairo to the Tunisian capital has been taken in retaliation by the Arab states to the traitorous policy of the Egyptian leadership, which entered into a conspiracy with the Israeli aggressor.

The Tunisian leadership highly assesses the unanimous selection of Tunis as site for the headquarters of this important inter-Arab organisation, which played a big part in the struggle by the Arab peoples for freedom and defence of their independence and sovereignty.

SOVIET MEDIA VIEW RECENT EVENTS, PROBLEMS IN IRAN

CIA 'Hand' Evident in Gonbad-e Kavus

LD041328 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: Recently the events in Gonbad-e Kavus, where as a result of clashes between government forces and the local population scores of people were killed and hundreds wounded, have attracted the attention of world social circles. What can be said about the reasons for these disturbances? It is obvious that the events of Gonbad-e Kavus have a purely internal aspect, according to what the leaders of the Islamic republic have stated, because the overthrown regime of the shah left a heavy legacy in relations among the nations residing in Iran. As is being stressed in Iran, there are no differences between the aspirations of national minorities and the policy of the government which cannot be resolved.

Then why in the last few days in Gonbad-e Kavus and previously in Sanandaj was there blood shed? According to observers, the work of an experienced hand is felt in these events whose writing is well known to many observers--the writing of CIA and its true successor, SAVAK. It is not without reason that REUTER and AFP correspondents who traveled to Sanandaj said in the same vein that events in Kordestan are to a large extent created by SAVAK agents and monarchists who change clothes and who with equal cruelty and villainy kill both the soldiers of the government forces and the Kurds.

Their conclusion after observing the first days of clashes in Gonbad-e Kavus is completely reasonable and legal. They concluded that these events were also largely provoked and created by monarchist elements and imperialist forces, because they attempt to increase the difficulties the republic is facing and to kindle the flames of civil war, so that maybe by these attempts the former conditions in Iran, [sentence left incomplete, commentary resumed by another announcer]

Obviously this is not accidental, since Atabai, the well-known personality close to the shah who often carried out his orders, recently arrived in the region of Gonbad-e Kavus. The claim of some Iranian newspapers that perhaps the events in Gonbad-e Kavus are the result of Soviet interference, are nonsense, absurd, and meaningless. They claim that perhaps Ashkhabad radio with its commentaries is the instigator of these events. We state with full credibility and authority that neither Radio Ashkhabad nor any other of the Soviet radio stations have ever engaged or are engaging in such deeds. The Soviet Union is opposed to any interference in the internal affairs of Iran. Such suspicions and rumors regarding events in Gonbad-e Kavus can only be spread by the enemies of Iran and the Soviet Union.

Government Warns Against Separatism

LD041548 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 4, TASS--A special government commission, dispatched to the town of Gonbad-E Kavus in northern Iran, where armed clashes occurred recently, addressed a statement to the local inhabitants warning them against attempts of agents of the former regime to stir up a separatist civil war. The ceasefire agreement, as reported by the commission, is not being observed in the town by all the sides involved. The barricades and fortifications, put up in the streets, are being transferred to the government troops. M. Ghorqani, chairman of the commission, denied in an interview to the PARS news service the report of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) claiming that the Turkoman tribes, which took part in the clashes in Gonbad-E Kavus, received arms "from Soviet territory". He qualified this report as a provocative lie. In reality, he said, rifles and submachineguns of American and Israeli make were used in the fighting. As to the BBC broadcasts, they are frankly intended to instigate the national minorities to anti-government actions. One of the leaders of the Kurd Democratic Party of Iran, G. Boluriyan, who spent more than a quarter of a century in shah jails, urged the Kurds residing in Tehran at a meeting in the Iranian capital to be vigilant in face of the intrigues of the reactionary circles. Many SAVAK agents, he said, have still not been unmasked. Escaping punishment, they are preparing to deal a blow at the Iranian revolution. G. Boluriyan stressed that in the effort to secure autonomy for Kordestan it was necessary at the same time to bring to light and thwart the separatist machinations of the reactionaries.

Message to Iranian People

LD041714 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In a message which the National Front, the Iranian Tudeh Party, and other progressive organizations have sent to the people, it is stated that a new era has started in Iran which the people relate to the accomplishment of social, economic, and political changes that for a long time had an urgent aspect, and also with the strengthening of the foundations of the country's independence.

YAR, DPRY ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON PLANS FOR YEMEN UNITY

LD041017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Aden, 31 March--A communique has been published here on the results of the meeting held in Kuwait between 'A.F. Isma'il, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen People's Supreme Council, and 'A.'A. Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic.

The two sides expressed a readiness to cooperate in the interests of the two Yemeni states. A decision was taken to create a joint constitutional commission, which will be entrusted with preparing over 4 months a draft constitution for a united state. Another summit meeting will be held to establish the details of the draft's final formulations. After nationwide discussion of the unification plan in both states it is proposed to create a commission to prepare and hold in not more than 6 months a referendum on the draft constitution and elections to the united legislative organ.

On his return from Kuwait 'A.F. Isma'il stated that most of the problems on the path to Yemeni unity have been resolved and that there are now favorable conditions for its practical implementation. The reunification of the two parts of Yemen will be an important factor promoting stability and peace in the region.

CPSU MESSAGE TO IRAQI CP ON 45TH ANNIVERSARY

LD310752 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of CPSU CC message to Iraq CP on anniversary]

[Text] To the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee:

Dear comrades!

The Central Committee of the CPSU sends you, and through you to all the Iraqi communists, fraternal greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the Iraqi Communist Party.

Your party, flesh of the flesh of the Iraqi people, is guided by its vital interests, is making an important contribution to the country's development along the road of independence and progress. The Communist Party's selfless struggle throughout the years for the freedom of the motherland and the happiness of the people, has won it prestige and respect among the working class among the broad masses of working people.

The Arab peoples are at present experiencing a responsible period in their history. They are facing a dangerous neocolonialist conspiracy spearheaded against their national independence and dignity. Imperialism and its agents want to force the Arabs to reconcile themselves to the diktat of the Israeli aggressor, to entangle the Arab countries in a network of new military blocs and bases. In these circumstances the consolidation of all anti-imperialist forces, the strengthening of the progressive fronts created by them, cooperation of national-patriotic parties and organisations of Arab countries assume tremendous importance. Acting in this direction, the Iraqi communists come out resolutely against the machinations of imperialism and reaction, which are firing-up anticommunism and anti-Sovietism in a bid to divide and isolate Arab patriots, to weaken their resistance to capitulatory deals.

In the ranks of the world revolutionary movement the Iraqi Communist Party is actively struggling for peace, democracy and social progress, against the expansionist policy of imperialism and its minions--from the Israeli Zionists to the Beijing hegemonists. It consistently upholds the cohesion of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Together with other patriotic forces, the Communist Party is enhancing to the utmost the strong bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Iraqi Republic and the Soviet Union, seeing this as an important prerequisite of successful struggle for realising the national aspirations of the Iraqi people. Our party, invariably coming out for the allround development of Soviet-Iraqi relations, highly values this.

We wish you, comrades, successes in strengthening the ranks of your party, of its ties with the working masses, in the consolidation of the national-patriotic forces of Iraq in the name of progress and prosperity of the friendly Iraqi people.

May the internationalist solidarity of communists, of all anti-imperialist, democratic forces strengthen!

May friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iraq strengthen!

[Signed] the CPSU Central Committee

UPCOMING RHODESIAN ELECTIONS A COMPLETE FRAUD

LD041914 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

["'Elections', Racist Style"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, April 4, TASS--TASS correspondent Bryan Bunting reports:

An atmosphere of intimidation, threats and repressions accompanies Rhodesia's preparation for the so-called "parliamentary elections". They are planned for April, but for "security reasons" the Smith regime has not announced their precise dates up to now. The true meaning of the "elections" engineered by the Smith clique is vividly seen from the fact that practically there are no lists of voters and there are no definite boundaries between constituencies. The election farce in Rhodesia will be conducted under the conditions when the "elections" will be supervised by Smith's punitive army and tens of thousands of the hastily called-up reservists. Special mobile units were formed to be moved from zone to zone to force people to vote for the indicated candidates, mainly racist placemen. If the Africans do not obey all their property will be destroyed.

As it is noted in independent African states, Smith needs "a high poll" to show to Britain and the United States that the Africans "support" such an "internal settlement" in Rhodesia. After that London and Washington will be able, already on a "legal basis", to abandon the UN economic sanctions against the racist Salisbury regime.

Sh. Ramphal, Commonwealth secretary general, condemned the "elections" which are being organized in Rhodesia by the Smith regime. He said in London that in the eyes of many in the world, and, especially, in the eyes of African peoples and governments, the present atmosphere in Rhodesia resembles a situation when an occupationist army stages elections with the help of collaborators in martial law conditions. This is nothing but a fraud.

ZIMBABWE FREEDOM FIGHTERS LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE IN SALISBURY

LD041856 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, April 4, TASS--Over the first days of April, detachments of Zimbabwe freedom fighters carried out a series of bold operations in Salisbury. The patriots opened rocket, artillery and machine-gun fire on a police training centre, attacked a fuel depot and Criston bank district, where many important institutions are located. A spokesman for the racialist authorities has acknowledged that considerable damage was inflicted as a result of these operations. The broadening scale of offensive operations is the answer of the country's patriotic forces to the so-called elections staged by the racialists and a handful of their African henchmen with the aim of perpetuating the white minority rule.

The Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), one of the political organisations heading the country's liberation struggle, urged the patriots to intensify the armed struggle. The main aim of the offensive, says the document adopted at the session of the ZAPU Revolutionary Council, which closed in Lusaka, is to consolidate control of the liberated areas and simultaneously deal powerful blows to military, economic and other important strategic objectives remaining in the hands of the racialists in order to foil their criminal designs.

PRETORIA PLANS TO ESTABLISH 'SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNITY'

LD041908 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, April 4, TASS--The racialist rulers of the Republic of South Africa have stepped up their efforts to establish a so-called "South African community". According to the magazine TO THE POINT, which comes out in the Republic of South Africa, this community is to include the Republic of South Africa, the puppet regimes of Namibia and Rhodesia and also Swaziland and the pseudostates of Transkei and Boputhatswana created by Pretoria.

With this aim in view it is planned to hold an "international" conference, whose participants will conclude "treaties" on defence, trade and technical cooperation. Thereby, as planned by the racialists, a new "empire" will be established wholly under the control of the Republic of South Africa.

The first practical steps in this direction have already been taken. A "National African Association of Chambers of Commerce" has been inaugurated in the Republic of South Africa. Placed at its head were venal African leaders who are prepared to carry out the will of their masters for proper payment.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO CONGO'S SASSOU-N'GUESSO

LD041746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Denis Sassou-N'guesso in connection with his election as chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and his assumption of the distinguished offices of president and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo. Comrade Brezhnev's telegram says: I wish you and all the Congolese people successes in solving your tasks in the sphere of sociopolitical transformations posed by the Third Extraordinary Congress of the Congolese Labor Party. I express my confidence that the friendly relations which have become established between our parties, peoples and countries will develop further on the basis of the joint struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and for social progress and the consolidation of general peace.

CPSU PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ANGOLA

LD040837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Return of Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by A.V. Vlasov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Chechen-Ingushskiy CPSU Obkom, which went to the People's Republic of Angola at the invitation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Central Committee, has returned to Moscow from the People's Republic of Angola.

ANDROPOV 22 FEBRUARY SUPREME SOVIET ELECTION SPEECH

Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian 23 Feb 79 pp 1-2 WA

[Speech by Yu.V. Andropov, candidate deputy of Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of USSR Committee for State Security: "Under the Banner of Lenin, Under the Leadership of the Party; Meeting of Voters with Yu.V. Andropov"]

[Text] Yesterday a meeting took place in the Palace of Culture of the city of Stupino between the voters of Stupinskiy voting district and candidate deputy of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet for this district, Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The meeting was open with introductory remarks by the first secretary of Stupino party gorkom Ye.N. Logashova.

The meeting's participants elected enthusiastically and with much animation an hononary presidium made up of the Politburo of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The accredited representatives of the candidate deputy and leader of a brigade of coil-machine operators at Stupino metallurgical combine A.P. Morozova appeared on the rostrum. She described the life and work of Yu.V. Andropov and called upon the voters to vote unanimously on 4 March, election day, for the candidates of the indissoluble of communists and nonparty workers.

"The hearts of millions of Soviet people, their thoughts and aspirations," V.V. Kalinin, the director of Kashirskaya GRES-4, said in his address, "are unbreakably tied to our Communist Party. Soviet people see in it their tested militant vanguard. All of us wholly and completely support and approve the wise policy of our party and the many-sided fruitful work of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee. With special enthusiasm, warm feeling of gratitude for its untiring concern for the welfare and happiness of the nation, the Soviet people have unanimously designated as the first candidate deputy the outstanding state and political figure of the present day, the fiery fighter for peace and social progress General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev."

V.V. Kalinin called upon the voters to cast their votes on election day for candidates of the indissoluble bloc of communists and nonparty workers, the best sons and daughters of the people, the most worthy representatives of the state.

Participants of the meeting, pacemakers of production, spoke from the rostrum of their desire in response to the untiring concern of the party and the government for the further flourishing of our motherland, the rising well-being of the Soviet-people to mark election day for the USSR Supreme Soviet with new labor achievements.

"Preparations for elections to the highest organ of state power in the country," said link leader of the complex link of Serebryanyye Prudy, sovkhoz Hero of Socialist Labor I.S. Averin, "and the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee to all voters and citizens of the USSR have evoked tremendous political and labor enthusiasm. In response to the appeal of the party, fieldworkers and machine operators of the farm have pledged to put on the line by election day their readiness not only for sowing and soil cultivation but also all harvesting equipment and by 7 October, the second anniversary of the new USSR Constitution, to fulfill the plans of 4 years of the 5-year plan for sale of vegetable produce."

"The entire collective of our subdivision," honored USSR pilot, Hero of Socialist Labor N.M. Shapkin, captain of the IL-62 airship of the Domodedovo amalgamated air detachment stated, "has assumed a vital watch in honor of the elections to the country's Supreme

Soviet and made the following comments: to perform all trips with highest flight productivity, economy of aviation fuel and with an excellent rating."

Machine-milking foreman of the Konstantinovo state breeding farm of Domodedovskiy Rayon, Hero of Socialist Labor N.P. Rygayeva reported at the meeting of the decision of her comrades to support the initiative of Moscow workers on holding an all-union communist subbotnik dedicated to the 109th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birthday.

"The true masters of our fatherland," N.P. Rygayeva emphasized, "are the people in our country. They send to the USSR Supreme Soviet the most authoritative and dedicated people to the cause of communism, able with state wisdom to implement the will of the masses."

Also speaking at the meeting were party-committee secretary of the Stupino machine-building production association Yu.V. Yefimov, ispolkom chairman of the Serebryano-Prudskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies V.V. Chaplin, a young voter and worker from Malino sovkhoz of Stupinskiy Rayon I.V. Zharkova and the director of No 2 secondary school of the city of Kashira Ye.D. Braychenko.

All the speakers at the meeting unanimously approved the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee and spoke with a feeling of pride of the outstanding achievements of our people in successfully implementing the plans of the party and the tasks of the Tenth 5-Year Plan. They all said that the workers of Stupinskiy, Domodedovskiy, Kashirskiy, Serebryano-Prudskiy rayons, like all the Soviet people, are fully resolve to raise still higher the banner of socialist competition for fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the July and November (1978) plenums of the party's Central Committee and to transform 1979, as called upon in the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, into a year of shock work.

Warmly greeted by those present, Yu.V. Andropov presented a speech. Expressing deep gratitude and cordial thanks to the voters of Stupinskiy district for having nominated him a candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet for the third time, he stated that he looked upon this trust primarily as approval and support of the policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which originates from the basic interests of the people and has for its aim having the Soviet people able to live in an atmosphere of peace and well-being.

"The voters' trust places one under great obligations. I have tried," Yu.V. Andropov said later, "to approach my duty as a deputy with maximum responsibility. This applies to the sector of work entrusted to me. This applies to the meetings of the Supreme Soviet. This also applies to the fulfillment of your instructions. I understand that not everything was done as we would have liked to have it done and that you and I did not succeed in resolving all questions. It is your right to evaluate my activity as a deputy.

"The elections to the Supreme Soviet and the voting campaign are a big and important event in the life of the country. But preparations for the elections established by tradition are accompanied by a nationwide discussion of the results achieved so far, a serious discussion of current problems of economic and cultural construction. This is socialist democracy in action, that democracy, the meaning of which is actual participation of each and everyone in the discussion and solution of state affairs, in the management of production and society.

"Soviet democracy and our entire social and state system have their roots in Great October. For more than 6 decades the Soviet people under the leadership of the party have undeviatingly traveled along the path opened up by the October Revolution.

"'Proceeding along the path of October,' Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, 'means strengthening our country's economy, increasing labor productivity and raising the people's living standard and culture.

"'Proceeding along the path of October--this means to develop socialist democracy, to strengthen the friendship of the peoples of the USSR and to determinedly educate people in the spirit of the high principles of communism, to preserve the unity of the party and the people like the pupil of one's eye.'

"In discussing the burning problems of today, we, as it were, return to our roots, realize again and again that our achievements, our whole life are the continuation of the ideas of the October Revolution, the development of that tremendous revolutionary potential which it gave and which lives in the decisions of the party and in all our constructive activity.

"Looking back on the road traveled since October, we convince ourselves again and again of the correctness of the elementary and at the same time ingenious Lenin's idea that socialism constitutes creative work of the masses. 'Everything that we have attained,' V.I. Lenin said, 'that we are depends on the most wonderful power in the world--on the power of the workers and the peasants.' In truth, everything that we have attained, all that we have and can be proud of--all this was created by workers, created by the Soviet people. It is namely the workers, the Soviet people and their ideological and political vanguard--the Communist Party--that have always been and remain the driving force for social transformations and have been and remain the power that assumed the management of society and the state. And here, comrades, is the deep, unshakable foundation of socialist democracy, putting the man of labor, the worker in the center of the entire political and social system of socialism.

"The present elections are taking place at a significant time. If we were to take the main thing, that is, on what basis do all of the Soviet people live, then we can say with confidence that the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress in the field of domestic and foreign policy are being successfully implemented. We have entered the fourth year of the 5-year plan, that is, we have reached those positions where the results of the 5-year plan as a whole are to be resolved.

"Much of that which was outlined has been done. As a result of the selfless labor of the Soviet people at the new stage of development, the economy has improved. Hundreds of modern industrial enterprises have gone into operation. Among them are such giants as the Kama motor-vehicle plant and Atommash, the Armenian, Leningrad and Chernobyl nuclear-power stations, the Ust-Ilim and Toktogul GES, the Orenburg gas complex, the Lebedin ore concentration complex and many other enterprises.

"When the last elections took place, the construction of the Baykal-Amur main line was just beginning. But today more than 1,500 kilometers of the steel main line have been laid. As the party has indicated, the construction of the Baykal-Amur main line solves not only transportation problems. A tremendous, formerly uninhabited region with its natural wealth is being brought to life.

"Whereas in the 7th 5-Year Plan, 1 percent of the growth of industrial production amounted in monetary terms to 1.6 billion rubles, today its real 'weight' has grown to 5 billion. Behind this truly gigantic figure lies the strenuous, inspired labor of those who design new plants and those who build them, those who stand beside machine tools and those who make them increasingly more productive, those who organize production and those who are the direct producers of physical assets. Behind this figure is to be found the large scale of our plans and decisions which summarize the will and the experience of the masses and in which every worker justly sees the reflection of his interests and efforts, the result of his participation in the operation of production and all social affairs.

"Agriculture is also confidently moving forward. As you know last year a record grain harvest was reaped. If we were to keep in mind the average yearly volume of production, then in the last 3 years it was 36.6 million tons greater than in the preceding 5-year plan. The production of cotton, sugar beets, vegetables and animal-husbandry products has grown. These achievements are the direct results of the efforts of town and country directed at the bolstering of the material-technical base of agriculture. These achievements are graphic proof of the correctness of the party's agrarian policy, again confirmed by the July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

"I as your deputy," Yu.V. Andropov went on to note, "find it particularly gratifying that the workers of Stupinskiy, Kashirskiy, Serebryano-Prudskiy and Domodedovskiy rayons are making a worthy contribution to the common labor efforts of the Soviet people. You have many remarkably skilled men capable of smelting metal and producing electric power, flying aircraft and building machines, growing grain and vegetables, obtaining noteworthy increases of meat and milk. The job is to have the number of such pacemakers grow larger. The job is to work without anyone lagging so that average indicators do not hide isolated cases of negligence and mismanagement. Such is the will of the times, such are the requirements of the party.

"In a word, at no time up to now," Yu.V. Andropov emphasized, "has our country possessed such significant economic, scientific and cultural potential, such broad possibilities for moving ahead. In an efficient way, with the biggest returns to make use of these possibilities--this is what we need. From this stems the key problem of the 10th 5-Year Plan--to raise the efficiency and quality of all our work.

"In what ways can this problem be solved? It is solved by every worker, every labor collective that determinedly mobilizes internal resources, gives more attention to observance of production discipline and a regime of economy, works with fire, with push and initiative. Demands are also growing on the level of management, administration of the national economy. The CPSU Central Committee demands improvement of all planning work, more active and able use of economic levers for the purpose of binding more closely together the interests of society, the labor collective and every worker.

"The party has always considered and continues to consider the development of the economy as the only possible foundation for providing for the growing material and cultural needs of the people. And in this, as V.I. Lenin taught us, in ensuring the 'full well-being and free all-round development of all members of society,' is to be found the actual end goal of socialism. Such is the undeviating course followed by our party.

"The targets for raising the population's income designated for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan have been reached. In the years since the preceding elections earnings of workers and employees have grown and the pay of kolkhoz farmers has increased. In this time the housing conditions of 54 million people have been improved. This constitutes no more and no less than the population of an entire large state.

"In pointing out these facts, I want to emphasize that growth of the people's well-being is the direct consequence of the quality of our work, of the labor efforts of each and everyone. As we work, so do we live. And if we want to live better, we will have to work still better, pull up those lagging and not tolerate defects.

"This is why in pointing out achievements the party at the same time talks openly and candidly about existing difficulties and outlines concrete ways of overcoming them. Such a principled talk took place at the November (1978) plenum of the party's Central Committee. There, as you know, the question was sharply raised about the need to put an end to dissipation of capital investments, growth of unfinished construction and to violations of plan discipline and losses in agriculture.

"'The Soviet people can understand the difficulties caused by the weather conditions,' L.I. Brezhnev said, 'but they do not want to accept as an explanation of existing difficulties cases of mismanagement, irresponsibility and carelessness. This is why we can say today with every reason that the question of losses of grain, vegetables, fruits and cotton is not just an economic question. It is also a big political question...'

"These words, permeated with concern for the needs of the Soviet people, should serve as a guide to action in all party, soviet and operational organs.

"The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government," Yu.V. Andropov noted, "constantly hold at the center of their attention everything connected with the living conditions of the people and the satisfaction of their needs.

"Of course, every such question has to be approached realistically. We are building a tremendous quantity of housing. Nonetheless, it is still not enough. It would not be serious to promise to satisfy at once all demands and needs. But we are progressing and will continue to progress satisfactorily with regard to the satisfaction of these demands and needs consistently and determinedly.

"Much attention is being paid to measures intended to put an end to stoppages in supply to the population of certain types of foodstuffs, especially meat. The party has worked out a program for the solution of this problem. Its successful implementation will make it possible to significantly improve supply to the population. This also applies to the further development of production of manufactured consumer goods. In a word, everything necessary and possible is being done for the continued improvement of the people's life.

"I would like to emphasize that only one way exists for the solution of these problems," Yu.V. Andropov said, "namely, a general rise in the efficiency of collectivized production. In other words, it is necessary to produce as many as possible high-quality goods that are as good as possible and to use rationally that which is produced and that which we have. This is truly a nationwide task. The better, the more skillfully and the more efficiently we work, the quicker will this problem be solved.

"The Soviet people justly say that the new USSR Constitution has become an important political-legal document, reflecting both our achievements and prospects for the building of communism in our country. Not much time has elapsed since the promulgation of the Constitution. But it is already clearly seen what a beneficial influence it has on all aspects of social life and how organically it has become a part of the living practice of building of communism. The entire Soviet people were the creators of the fundamental law of their state. And now that the Constitution is in effect, the Soviet people are actively implementing its statutes.

"The further development and perfecting of socialist democracy constitute a basic direction of the activity of the party and the state. This was determined by the decisions of the 24th and 24th party congresses. It is inscribed in the Constitution. The role and importance of the soviet is correspondingly growing; V.I. Lenin said of them that 'they are a form of democracy without equal in any country.' Public organizations and labor collectives are participating increasingly actively in all affairs of the state.

"The constitutional rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens have become broad and significant. At the same time, guarantees of the realization of these rights and freedoms are being strengthened and the democratic principles of the relation of the individual to the state are being deepened.

"In realizing their rights, the Soviet people also realize their obligations. The deeper the interrelation of rights and obligations is realized, the more responsible the approach of every Soviet person to the fulfillment of his civil duty, the more substantive and rich socialist democracy becomes, born of the October Revolution and imbibing in itself more than 60 years of experience of creative mass political work.

"In our country the socialist way of life and socialist norms of morality have become firmly established. But this does not at all mean that we have created an ideal world in which ideal people live. Unfortunately, one is still obliged to encounter such alien phenomena to socialism as malicious violation of state discipline, drunkenness, hooliganism, bribery, thefts of socialist property and other antisocial acts, hindering the Soviet people in normally living and working.

"The Communist Party and the Soviet state are doing much to eradicate criminality and to prevent violations of the law. But the struggle with criminal acts and antisocial manifestations is a task not only of state organs but also of all society, the civil duty of all honest Soviet people, all labor collectives. The more actively this duty is performed, the more quickly will we eradicate this evil.

"You know," Yu.V. Andropov went on to state, "what sector of work is entrusted to me by the party and the government. Permit me in this connection to say a few words about state security organs.

"A condition of the correct political line in all the work of state security organs, a condition of the success of their activities is the everyday leadership of the Communist Party. In speaking at the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out: 'State security organs perform all their work, which takes place under the guidance and unweakening control of the party, in the interests of the people and the state with the support of the broad masses of workers, on the basis of strict observance of constitutional norms and socialist legality. In this above all lies their strength, the chief guarantee of the successful performance of the functions imposed on them.'

"The basic, principal task of state security organs is to fight against subversive activity against our country by reactionary imperialist forces. Agents of Western intelligence services, emissaries of foreign anti-Soviet organizations are attempting to ferret out our secrets, take part in the organization of ideological sabotage and are trying to work on and corrupt certain unstable people without will. Consequently, as the Central Committee points out, the constant vigilance of all Soviet people remains even today an important and urgent requirement of the time.

"We do not have a base within the country for anti-Soviet activity. At the same time, it would be wrong to close our eyes to the fact that cases are still to be found of antistate crimes, anti-Soviet activities and acts committed under baneful influence from abroad.

"There is still another kind of renegade who assumes the path of malignant slander of Soviet reality and sometimes outright collaboration with imperialist intelligence services. Such 'activities' of theirs are called in the West by some people 'defense of human rights.' But the Soviet people have never given and will never give the right to anyone to inflict harm on socialism for the triumph of which they gave so many lives and invested so much labor. To protect society against such criminal activities is both fair and democratic. This is fully in keeping with the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens and the interests of society and state.

"Naturally, this is not in keeping with the interests of the enemies of socialism. In the West there are sometimes heard lamentations on the ostensibly existing encroachments on democracy in our country, cries are heard that the KGB does not leave alone certain 'upholders of rights.' In reality, they are disturbed not only and not so much by the fact that Soviet state security organs, acting in strict conformity to our laws, cut short the activities of renegades but by the fact that these renegades are decisively censured by all the Soviet people. This is why despondent voices are frequently heard in the West concerning unpromising activity in the Soviet Union.

"Soviet society is monolithic one. The Soviet people, permeated with the spirit of high ideological content, devotion to the ideals of October and the cause of communism, permit no one to interfere in their affairs, to calumniate our achievements, to inflict harm on our society.

"A special chapter of the USSR Constitution contains the detailed expression of the Leninist principles of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet state. These principles were born in the unforgettable days of the October Revolution. We are proud of the fact that Great October, our Communist Party, our Soviet state, as V.I. Lenin said, 'have raised before the whole world the banner of peace, the banner of socialism.' Our party has carried this banner for more than 60 years.

"The party's foreign policy program embodies the vital interests of the Soviet people, who know well what war is and thus especially value peace. Preservation of peace, prevention of unleashing of a new war--such is the noble and humane goal of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

"We are in defense of peace together with our allies, the other socialist countries, together with all progressive forces of mankind. Our policy of peace is in opposition to another policy aimed at wrecking detente, opposing the principles of peaceful coexistence. The danger of such a course should not be underestimated.

"Under existing conditions, we are obliged to give attention of the first order to strengthening the power of the Soviet state, its defensive capability. As long as forces are active that are ready to threaten the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and our allies, a strong and reliable defense is vitally necessary. Our defensive power holds back the more aggressive reactionary circles, forces imperialism to acknowledge parity in the military field, acts as a sobering influence on those who have not renounced definitively attempts at stopping socialism with force.

"At the same time our party proceeds on the assumption that peace and international security cannot be strengthened in the case of military rivalry. The arms race undermines trust among states, poisons the international atmosphere, increases the probability of growth of crisis situations into military conflicts. It is namely for the these reasons that our party, our state attach paramount importance to the limitation and subsequent curtailment of armaments, to peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts, to strengthening of relaxation of international tension and to the development of international cooperation. We are firmly convinced that such a policy has no reasonable alternative.

"The struggle for the triumph of peace is not an easy matter. Detente has m[illegible] opponents, who have become remarkably active recently. They are the ones who, frightening people with an imaginary 'Soviet threat,' are urging on the arms race. They are the ones who, interfering in the internal affairs of other states, cause the general international climate to deteriorate. They are the ones who attempt to depict detente as a kind of agreement for freezing, conserving outmoded social relations and reactionary political regimes. But if people break such relations, overthrow such regimes, then you hear heart-rending cries about the notorious 'hand of Moscow,' a fuss begins concerning KGB agents who, they say, are organizing social revolutions the world over.

"We shall not now try to ascertain as to what there is behind such assertions. In some cases, they are a deliberate lie. In others, naivete or delusion. No, it is not the 'hand of Moscow' but the bony hand of hunger, not the 'intrigues of communists' but deprivation, oppression and suffering that force people to take up arms and take them to the streets, that make radical changes inevitable. This is how it was in Vietnam and Angola. This is how it was in Afghanistan and Cambodia. And that is what is now taking place in Iran. And nothing, I repeat, nothing can stop the invincible forces of history which in the final analysis pave the way for themselves in spite of the Pinochets, Pol Pots, Smiths and the like, despite the attempts of reactionary forces to stifle social progress.

"It would be extremely unwise and dangerous each time that these or those internal political changes occur in some country for disagreeable Western politicians and ideologists to endanger detente or the strengthening of peace.

"It can be pointed out with satisfaction that the tendency characterizing the seventies for weakening of tension emerges all the more clearly as the leading tendency of international life. This is attested to in particular by the situation in Europe and the endurance of those shoots of new relations on the continent that sprang up in the period of preparation and holding of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. There is no doubt that the rebuilding of relations among the European states could progress more rapidly and could yield a bigger political and economic return if it were not hindered by attempts of aggressive circles in the West to reject detente, whip up the arms race and revert the world to the times of the 'cold war.'

"But they have not succeeded in blocking positive changes or turning back to the 'cold war.' And we hope that there is preserved in the capital of Europe the spirit of realism, a sober, considered attitude to the current problems of Europe. As for the Soviet Union, it together with the other socialist countries will fight still more determinedly for the transformation of Europe into a continent of peace and the cooperation of peoples on an equal basis.

"You know that in recent years relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America have been developing most unevenly. Vacillations and zigzags in Washington's policy have repeatedly resulted in slumps and exacerbations, have interfered with bringing up of questions of paramount importance. Since the fall of last year, there seemingly have been noted certain changes for the better. The preparations of a new agreement on limitation of strategic offensive armaments has been speeded up.

"The Soviet Government attaches great importance to the improvement of Soviet-American relations as one of the key policy directions that has as its aim prevention of nuclear war and general improvement of the international situation. Consequently we are doing everything possible and necessary for the solution of those important questions on which the development of relations between the USSR and the United States depends.

"Speaking of factors deteriorating the international situation, it is impossible not to mention Beijing's foreign policy. Today there exists no other large state in the world that has so demonstratively sabotaged all efforts on limiting the arms race, put forth such extensive territorial pretensions toward neighboring countries and attempted to undermine relaxation of international tension. The manifestation of the great-power, hegemonic nature of the foreign policy course of Beijing's present leaders is a betting on a 'policy of force,' on the threat of force in relation to its neighbors.

"Recently, the world witnessed the treacherous armed attack on Vietnam, organized by the Beijing leaders. The invasion of Chinese troops is real evidence of Beijing's hegemonic aspirations, evidence of how false and hypocritical are the discussions of the Chinese leaders on the struggle against some kind of mythical 'hegemonism' concerning which they have talked so much recently. The aggression against Vietnam is the logical extension of the entire foreign policy of Beijing's leaders, who against the interests of their people are most candidly placing reliance on war. The danger of such a policy is obvious.

"The Soviet Government in a statement concerning China's armed invasion of Vietnam has clearly described its attitude to this dangerous military adventure. It has called upon those who determine policy in Beijing to stop before it is too late, to immediately remove Chinese troops from the territory of Vietnam. This Leninist internationalist position expressed in the statement has met with unanimous support not only by the Soviet people but also by all progressive, peace-loving people on earth.

"It is not difficult to understand what ideas attract imperialist politicians to Beijing. They include the hope of using China as pressure against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. But this calculation can easily turn out to be an error. I would like to recall in this connection the lessons of World War II, when the chief aggressive forces in Europe and Asia completely failed to turn in the direction to which they were being nudged by the Western 'peacemakers'.... In any case, such a policy by certain Western countries, the tolerance of Beijing's hegemonic aspirations, is not at all in accord with strengthening detente nor with the growth of confidence among states, without which the normal development of relations between East and West is impossible.

"As you can see, there are many difficult problems, difficult situations in today's international situation. But the difficulty, at times the contradictoriness of events on the world arena do not change our approach to foreign policy. On the contrary, with each year the Soviet people become even more convinced of how correct the course taken by our party is, how important it is to continue to wage a consistent and decisive struggle for the relaxation of international tension, for limitation of armaments and disarmament and for the development of international cooperation.

"All the successes, all the achievements of the Soviet people," Yu.V. Andropov went on to point out, "are indissolubly tied to the activity of Lenin's party. Life itself convincingly confirms that as the scale of social-economic and cultural development grows, as new problems in the building of communism are solved, the role of the Communist Party--the ruling anddirecting force of Soviet society--grows.

"In all its theoretical and practical activity, our party is undeviatingly guided by Marxist-Leninist theory. Lenin's ideas are alive today and will live through the centuries because they truly reflect the objective course of history, the laws of social development and the class interests of the toiling masses. Faithfulness to Leninism, creative development of Lenin's heritage are the reliable warrant of new grand achievements and of the triumph of communism.

"Of tremendous importance to the fulfillment of all our plans is the calm, businesslike political atmosphere, adhering to party principles, which has come to exist in our party and in the country. Such an atmosphere is the result of purposeful activity on the part of the Central Committee, its Politburo and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. At today's meeting, many kind, warm words addressed to Leonid Ilich were said. These words serve as the reflection of national acknowledgment of his state wisdom, political perspicacity and great humaneness. Communists, all the workers of our country justly see in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev a political leader of the Leninist type, indissolubly tied to the people, to whom he has dedicated his entire life, giving all his energies to raising the well-being of the Soviet people and ensuring the security of our motherland.

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is going to the elections with a detailed program of economic and cultural construction and improvement of the well-being of the Soviet people. It is described in the appeal of the Central Committee to voters. This program is aimed at having our socialist motherland become still stronger and more wonderful, at having the life of Soviet people become better and fuller and at having peace on earth become more durable and reliable. The Soviet people know this well. They are giving unlimited support to the party and are answering its appeals with practical deeds. And in this lies the reliable guarantee of the fact that all our plans will be fulfilled, that our country will achieve new successes in the great forward movement to communism."

In conclusion, Yu.V. Andropov once more sincerely thanked the labor collectives who nominated him as candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the authorized representatives and all comrades speaking at the meeting, promising that he would apply all his energies to justify this high trust. He wished the voters much happiness and new successes in labor for the good of the Soviet motherland.

On the day of his meeting with the voters, Yu.V. Andropov visited the Stupino machine-building production association, looked over the shops of this enterprise and familiarized himself with production. In talks with the workers and employees of this association, he was interested in their labor and everyday life and in questions of fulfillment of plan targets. Yu.V. Andropov also looked at newly erected buildings in the city. The same day talks were held with the party and the soviet aktiv of Stupinskiy, Domodedovskiy, Kashirskiy and Serebryano-Prudskiy rayons.

NEW ANTHOLOGY OF BREZHNEV SPEECHES, ARTICIES HAILED

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[Unattributed article: "Guarding Peace and Socialism. On the Publication of a New Anthology of L.I. Brezhnev's Works"]

[Text] An anthology of the works of Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, entitled "Guarding Peace and Socialism" [Na Strazhe Mira I Sotsializma] has been published. The anthology includes reports, speeches, articles and other works covering the 1964-1978 period. These are devoted to topical questions of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might, the development of fraternal cooperation among the socialist community states and the consistent struggle for the vital cause of social progress and peace.

"A politician or statesman is fortunate when he can always say what he really thinks, do what he really considers necessary and seek to achieve what he really believes in. When we put forward the peace program and at any international meetings submitted initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of war, I was doing, I was seeking, I was saying something in which I believe deeply and utterly as a communist." These heartfelt words of L.I. Brezhnev's which sum up his main conclusion drawn from the experience of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War against the fascist invaders could provide a good epigraph for this anthology. It cogently shows the tireless, persistent struggle by the Communist Party and the Soviet state to insure that the peoples of not only our country and the other socialist countries but also the entire world live and work under conditions of stable peace and devote their efforts to creative and constructive work.

The anthology's materials testify to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's tireless, multifaceted activity in leading the party and the state--activity in which concern for our country's economic might and Soviet people's material well-being is inseparable from concern for insuring favorable external conditions for communist building, consolidating the whole socialist community's positions and defending the interests of the peoples struggling against imperialist oppression.

The anthology is shot through with the determining importance of the might of the Soviet Union and the whole world socialist system for the success of the struggle being waged on the earth's continents for a guaranteed peaceful future for mankind and for the triumph of the cause of social progress. It is for precisely this reason that the development of the Soviet Union's economic might, the strengthening of our armed forces' defense capability and the intensification of the effectiveness of the peace-loving Soviet foreign policy are the object of our party's constant concern. Guided by the immortal Marxist-Leninist teaching, creatively developing and applying this teaching, mobilizing the Soviet people's inexhaustible creative potential and relying on close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and with all detachments of the world communist and workers movement, the CPSU has been able to achieve historic successes under the complex conditions characteristic of the modern international situation.

The anthology materials show what serious problems peace-loving forces had to face with the start of the American aggression against the Vietnamese people in the mid-sixties and how much the world situation was complicated. Loyal to its fraternal international duty, the Soviet Union gave Vietnam all necessary assistance in repelling the imperialist aggression. The solidarity of all friends of the heroic Vietnamese people was an impressive contributing factor to the victory over the interventionist forces. At the June 1969 international conference of communist and workers parties in Moscow, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke of a most important form of struggle against the threat of another world war--organizing a collective rebuff for aggressors' actions when they start military adventures in a particular region of the world.

There are no isolated events in the modern world. Any military conflagration, wherever it arises, inevitably affects the interests of a wide range of countries and peoples.... That warning voiced from the lofty Kremlin rostrum in fall 1965 should be remembered by those Western politicians who would now like to turn a blind eye to the aggressive actions of Beijing's ruling circles in Southeast Asia--actions which threaten the foundations of peace not only in that particular region.

In a number of his speeches and works Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recalls the grim lessons of World War II, testifying to the Western governments' criminal flirtation with the fascist aggressors which was subordinated to anti-Soviet calculations and schemes. Tens of millions of people paid for the policy of "appeasing" the aggressors with their lives. History must not repeat itself. And it will not repeat itself!

The works published in the anthology pay great attention to the questions of developing the world socialist system and strengthening its might and cohesion as a most important factor which insures the effectiveness and efficacy of the fraternal countries' peace-loving policy line in the international arena. Well-oiled machinery now exists for cooperation among the fraternal countries in every sphere of social life. The Warsaw Pact constitutes the firm reliable foundation of the European socialist states' political and defense cooperation. It plays an enormous role in defending socialism's gains and upholding the vital interests of the cause of peace and security. Diverse forms of cooperation at the most varied levels have become part of daily life. Great importance attaches to the steadily developing personal contacts and meetings among the fraternal countries' party and state leaders--something to which comrade L.I. Brezhnev pays constant attention. "And the fact that, by utilizing all these forms, we have learned to find in concert the correct solution to the new and sometimes extremely complex task with which life confronts us is very important," he pointed out in his 18 March 1975 speech at the Ninth MSZMP Congress.

The CPSU has proceeded and continues to proceed from the premise that the class struggle between the two systems--capitalist and socialist--in the economic, political and, of course, ideological spheres will continue. It could not be otherwise. The world outlook and class aims of socialism and capitalism are opposite and irreconcilable. But we have sought and we will continue seeking to insure that this historically inevitable struggle assumes a character which does not threaten wars, dangerous conflicts and uncontrolled arms race. That would be a tremendous gain for the cause of peace throughout the world and for the interests of all peoples and all states.

Speaking at a meeting with voters in June 1975 Comrade L. I. Brezhnev declared that the world is entering a period when the task of embodying the principles of peaceful co-existence and mutually advantageous cooperation in everyday practical deeds is coming to the fore. It is a crucial period. It is precisely as a result of the persistent, purposeful struggle by our country and the other socialist countries against the threat of another war and for the relaxation of tension and the elimination of extremely dangerous military hotbeds and conflict situations, that historic successes have been achieved in the shift from cold war toward joint efforts by all interested states and governments in the field of constructive politics.

The peace programs of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses embodied the new tasks facing Soviet foreign policy, which are determined on the one hand by socialism's increased might as an effective force for peace and, on the other hand, by those changes and shifts which have taken place in the attitudes and positions of the major capitalist governments which have realized the perniciousness for themselves of continuing the policy line of cold war. In his 26 October 1973 speech at the world congress of peace-loving forces in Moscow Comrade L. I. Brezhnev declared: "If we are to mention the main thing, the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war which has hung over mankind since the latter half of the forties has begun to decrease and the prospects for preserving universal peace are improving and growing more reliable than they were 10 or 12 years ago."

Why has this turnabout been possible? The main factor here is the general change in the correlation of forces in the world arena. A change to the detriment of those who support cold war and the arms race and love all kinds of military adventures, a change in favor of the forces of peace and progress.

The emergent positive changes in our world's political climate have a solid material basis, it can boldly be said. These changes are not short-term circumstantial [konyujkturnyy] ones. On the basis of this valid, realistic assessment of the prevailing correlation of forces, the Communist Party and the Soviet state direct Soviet foreign policy toward making the relaxation of tension irreversible and extending it to the military sphere with a view to effecting a transition to real disarmament.

As the key problem of our time, the problem of disarmament occupies one of the most important places in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches and articles, as it does in all the foreign policy activity of our party and state. "We are realists and, of course, we clearly see the difficulty of solving these problems," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in his answers to questions put by France's LE MONDE 15 June 1977. "However, it is precisely as realists that we assert that weighty preconditions now exist in the world for making detente stable and irreversible and concentrating states' efforts on insuring a radical breakthrough in disarmament." In this work much depends on public opinion, the same interview pointed out. It is precisely public opinion in their countries that the instigators of the arms race and detente's opponents seek to pressure in every possible way in their attempt to foist record military budgets and feverish military preparations on the peoples.

"One would think that it is time for responsible politicans in all states without exception to say to one another and to their peoples: There must be no war! To say that and to do everything possible to insure that there really is no war. But time is pressing; every day that is lost, every delay, every procrastination may cost mankind and all of us too dear." [paragraph continues]

That appeal to reason and that warning of the serious consequences of continuing the arms race were issued by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev 6 May 1978 in the FRG television appearance.

The truth about the socialist community countries' peace-loving policy surmounts all the obstacles and barriers of imperialist, chauvinist propaganda. For millions of people on all continents the voice of Moscow rings out as the voice of hope, optimism and confidence in the future. The example of Europe shows what can be achieved in organizing peaceful relations and businesslike cooperation among states irrespective of their social systems. The success of the all-European conference, which is enshrined in the historic Helsinki accords, is a tremendous political victory for the forces of peace. And, valuing the gains which have been achieved in improving the situation on the European Continent, our country together with the other socialist countries which are members of the Warsaw Pact is fully determined to advance the cause of peace and security on the European Continent. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's trips to the FRG and France, his meetings and talks with the leaders of other countries and his speeches and interviews are the moral and political catalyst which mobilizes broad social and political strata in the West to make new efforts in the name of a guaranteed peaceful future and disarmament.

This is especially important now that the most reactionary circles, scared by the successes of the detente process, are doing everything in their power to retard this process and to cast mankind back to the cold war. For these malicious purposes much is made of the threadbare but digilently renovated myth of the "Soviet threat." What a seeming paradox: In the mid-sixties extreme reactionary forces in the United States made a ballyhoo about so-called "American superiority" over our country in the military sphere, but now they are attempting for the same unsavory purposes to manipulate the public by assuring it that the USSR is seeking some kind of "menacing superiority" itself! Speaking in the Kremlin at a reception in honor of military academy students 3 July 1965, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev characterized the ballyhoo then being kicked up in the United States about supposed U.S. superiority over the USSR as another attempt to breathe life into the long-bankrupt policy of nuclear blackmail.

The blatant fantasies of anti-Soviet propaganda designed to cast aspersions on the peace-loving policy of our country and the other socialist community countries are also worthily rebuffed. We threaten no one. The Soviet Union has put forward a whole system of measures designed to make our planet secure from another war and to make the switch to disarmament. There is no task which we would like to resolve by military means. There is no state against which we would make territorial or other claims. The bounds of Soviet military building are determined by the limits of necessary defense. But in assessing USSR defense requirements it is also necessary to remember our country's geographical location. Our intentions can also be judged from the whole moral and political atmosphere in which the Soviet people live. Propaganda of militarism, calls for war preparations and the fueling of mistrust and hostility toward other peoples are alien to this atmosphere.

The materials of this anthology also contain an exhaustive answer to the fabrications disseminated by slanderers to the effect that the Soviet Union is guided by some kind of "expansionist aspirations" in its policy in Africa and Asia. These fantasies are not new. Back in the twenties the West clamored about the "hand of Moscow" in the national liberation and revolutionary skirmishes then taking place within the colonial empires. [paragraph continues]

At the present time imperialist circles and their yesmen in Beijing would like to represent the efforts of a number of sovereign African, Asian and Latin American states to assert their political and economic independence and to develop equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with the socialist community countries as evidence of "intrigues" and "machinations" by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

In fact, imperialism and its accomplices and minions are mounting attacks on the relaxation of international tension, are attempting to sow discord within the ranks of fighters for the freedom and independence of young states, are kindling fratricidal conflicts, and are seeking to preserve the hotbeds of tension in the Near East, southern Africa and the Indochinese Peninsula. These schemes can and must be frustrated. The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have long since ceased to be passive objects of history. They are deciding their affairs themselves, choosing their friends themselves and rebuffing encroachments on their sovereign rights and interests themselves. And it can be regarded as perfectly natural when these peoples, who have known all the bitterness of suffering and humiliation during imperialist rule, reject the path of capitalist development and adopt a socialist orientation. This choice is backed by the will of the masses against which the bullets of imperialist hired killers, blackmail and slander are powerless.

The socialist community countries counterpose to the reactionary, aggressive policy line in contemporary international relations their principled, firm line which is implacable toward the forces threatening peace and the peoples' independence. This line is permeated by the spirit of resolute class support for revolutionary movements and the cause of socialism and progress throughout the world. Despite the allegations by imperialist propaganda, the socialist countries' line is harmoniously combined with the policy line of asserting in international relations the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, since there can be no real peaceful coexistence between the two world systems without respect for the inalienable sovereign rights and interests of every state and every people who have won such rights.

Profound and consistent internationalist solidarity unites the CPSU and all the Soviet people with the world's progressive, liberation forces and with the international communist and workers movement. And so, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out, it is natural that the new USSR Constitution clearly reflects the class character of our country's foreign policy, social ideals and political sympathies. Our Constitution elevates to the rank of a USSR state law that which constitutes the very essence of the socialist state's foreign policy--its concern for peace and for creating international conditions which accord with the interests of the struggle for national freedom, social progress, socialism and communism.

The materials of the anthology "Guarding Peace and Socialism" cover a comparatively short period. But what broad, intensive changes have occurred in this period in the political and social face of our planet! Soviet people can proudly say that socialism's influence on the course of world events is becoming increasingly strong and profound through their labor and efforts under the wise leadership of the CPSU and its combat staff--the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, acknowledged leader of our party and state, loyal Leninist and the outstanding figure of the communist and workers movement. This is a benefit for mankind as a whole and for all who desire freedom, equality, independence, peace and progress.

VICTOR LOUIS DENIES REPORTS OF BREZHNEV ILLNESS

DW041415 Hamburg BILD ZEITUNG in German 4 Apr 79 p 2 DW

[Text] Brezhnev dangerously ill--physicians from abroad called to his bedside, a British newspaper reports.

"These reports are ridiculous," Victor Louis, a close friend of the Kremlin leadership cabled BILD ZEITUNG. Louis: "Brezhnev is still recovering from pleurisy. But, nevertheless, he will preside over the celebration in Moscow's Red Square on 1 May."

SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN CRITICIZES COURTS' INEFFICIENCY

LD041750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A plenum of the USSR Supreme Court has been held in Moscow. It considered the application by the court of legislation on compensation for material damage caused by crime. Listen to what our correspondent was told by Lev Nikolayevich Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court.

[Smirnov--begin recording] The USSR Supreme Court plenum adopted a special decision, in which it stressed the significance of the struggle to safeguard socialist property, and at the same time pointed out the most characteristic mistakes being made by the courts. In particular, the decision notes that certain courts are not taking measures to provide for civil lawsuits. Do not always react to failure to issue in good time an order for requisitioning of property by the investigating organs; they do not fully study testimony on the nature and extent of the loss; without sufficient justification, they leave civil lawsuits uninvestigated; and they fail to discover if property has been acquired from funds derived from criminal activities. Certain courts fail to use the right invested in them by law to decide, on their own initiative, on compensation for material damage caused by a crime, if the civil lawsuit [passage indistinct] considerable skill and (?risk) in their work in determining the guilty parties, (?catching the guilty during the theft), sometimes even particularly large theft, running into hundreds of thousands, even millions of rubles. Nevertheless, there are cases of valuables stolen from the state which remain untraced by the (?investigating) organizations. It is particularly regrettable that such cases sometimes occur because searches are not carried out in good time, or are only carried out with respect to the directly guilty parties and not with respect to those persons who are connected with them by complicity in crime. In other words, those measures which are elementary with respect to redeeming the loss caused to the state are not being taken.

The struggle to safeguard socialist property is one of the most important tasks for the whole Soviet state, a most important task for any honest Soviet citizen, let alone for those organs which are specially called upon to wage the struggle against crime. The ability to fulfill the law to the end--Soviet law gives sufficient opportunities for an effective struggle against crime--is a most important task which must be solved by our Soviet court system. And undoubtedly it will be solved, because the creation of inevitable punishment for crime, for stealing socialist property, the discovery of those guilty of theft and the ability to make good the harm done by the crime, the ability to find the stolen valuables and return them to the state--this is a task which can be solved in our conditions, and we are obliged to solve it as well as possible, as effectively as possible, as quickly as possible.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS FOR 4 APRIL REPORTED

LD050648 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 4 April reports that in Kirgizia mass sugar beet sowing is in progress; almost one-third of the allocated area has been covered. It adds that four rayons in Servo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast have completed machinery repairs for spring fieldwork.

At 0205 GMT the radio says that a new agricultural zone has been founded in the arid Kzylkum Desert; fieldwork on the first hectares of virgin land began today. More than 80,000 hectares have been chosen for irrigation; it is planned to gather a little over 100,000 tons of cotton per year.

At 0800 GMT the radio reports that in Tadzhikistan sowing of cotton is in progress but incessant rain is impeding work.

At 0830 GMT the radio adds that sowing of early spring crops began on the second millionth hectares in the Ukraine today. In Nikolayevskaya Oblast sowing has ended. Preparations for interrow treatment of plants are also in progress in Uzbekistan. This year 5,700 million tons of cotton are to be sold to the state.

At 0900 GMT the radio reports that farmers in Dagestan have sown early spring crops in the first 20,000 hectares. The areas allocated to lucerne, barley and oats have been completely sown, while the sowing of corn is now in progress.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that spring fieldwork is in full swing in the south of the country. In Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, many farms and entire rayons have completed sowing early cereals and are now sowing corn and cotton. In the south of the Ukraine, in a number of oblasts in Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Moldavia and the Northern Caucasus there is mass sowing of grain and other spring crops. Most farms are striving for high quality work in the shortest possible time.

It adds that in the Kuban sowing of sugar beet, which occupies over 200,000 hectares in the area, is proceeding apace. The Kuban sugar beet field is the largest in the RSFSR; there are 17 sugar factories in Krasnodarskiy Kray, from which the country will receive 700,000 tons of sugar this year which is a quarter of all sugar produced in the republic.

At 1445 the radio reports that the first shoots have appeared on cotton plantations in south Uzbekistan.

At 2200 GMT the radio reports that a plenum of the state commission for strain-testing has opened in Moscow. An official says that new varieties and hybrids of grain and fodder crops, technical, vegetable and fruit or berry crops have been recommended for use. Among the crops recommended for use in 1980 are strains of wheat with potential yields of 80-90 quintals per hectare. These are semidwarf varieties such as Mironovskaya-25. Also varieties of winter rye with yields of 50-60 quintals per hectare and flattening resistance have been recommended. Varieties of spring wheat with potential yields of 40-50 quintals per hectare such as Khabenskaya, Mironovskaya-Yarovaya, Tselinnaya-21, along with many other varieties of oats, peas and buckwheat have been recommended.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES ACADEMY HOLDS GENERAL MEETING

LD040831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Scientists Consult"]

[Text] The annual general meeting of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNiL] was held in Moscow on 30 March. [paragraph continues]

The report delivered by G.S. Muromtsev, chief scientific secretary of the VASKhNiL Presidium, and the speeches noted that in the past year important research has been carried out in the sphere of fundamental and applied sciences. New methods of selection accelerating the creation of strains and hybrids of agricultural plants have been proposed. A comprehensive plan of measures has been elaborated for selection and stock breeding in livestock-raising. Research was carried out in improving the system of crop farming, plant protection, chemicalization, land reclamation, and the electrification of agriculture.

Those taking part in the meeting paid special attention to questions on raising the effectiveness of research and accelerating the introduction of scientific achievements into production.

The resolution which was adopted outlined measures aimed at the successful fulfillment of the tasks set for agriculture by the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums.

M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee agricultural section, and V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, took part in the work of the meeting.

BRIEFS

ACADEMY MEETING IN KIEV--The results of the activity of the southern branch of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences and current tasks were examined at the branch's annual general meeting that ended in Kiev on 20 March. Kuzmenko, branch chairman, and other speakers noted the part of science in improving selection methods. In the past 8 years alone the plant breeders passed for state trials more than 920 crop and hybrid varieties, and 194 of them have already been commended for large-scale cultivation. The meeting was addressed by Borisenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. The meeting participants approved statutes for the academy's branch and elected the branch presidium which has a new composition. The meeting was attended by Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; Babenko, responsible worker of the Agriculture Department in the CPSU Central Committee; Kovalenko, Agriculture Department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Pavlikov, vice president of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences; responsible Central Committee workers of the Ukrainian and Moldavian communist parties; and others. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU]

AMUR OBLAST RESETTLERS--Several dozen families of resettlers from (?Chernigov) Oblast have arrived in the sovkhozes of Shimanovskiy Rayon. Most of them are machine operators, drivers, and construction workers. All the newcomers have been settled in homes with personal plots. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 26 Mar 79 OW]

OBKOM PLENUM IN AKTYUBINSKIY--An obkom plenum recently discussed tasks facing the oblast party organization in the field of increasing the production of meat, milk and other animal produce in the light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and the July and November CPSU Central Committee plenums. A report was delivered by obkom First Secretary Liventsov. Despite the fact that the volume of the production and sales to the state of cattle, poultry, milk, wool and eggs has increased in the 5-year period, the oblast fell short of the 3-year plan for selling animal produce to the state. Measures were outlined to increase the output of pork, lamb, horse and poultry flesh, to further specialize and concentrate the branch. A report on the state of measures for improving the communist education of youths was delivered by obkom Secretary Zenchenko. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU]

'SAMBO' PROJECT FOR MAGNETOSPHERIC RESEARCH REPORTED

LD041936 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

["Delving Into the Mysteries of the Magnetosphere"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 4, TASS--The scientists of the Soviet Union, Sweden, France, and Austria completed a joint synchronous auroral multiple balloon observation (SAMBO) scientific experiment for the study of the planet's magnetosphere.

Twenty five balloons have been launched to the upper layers of the atmosphere since January during the experiment. In the same period, rockets with instruments to research into processes which cause Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights) were launched from Sweden as well as from Hayes Island (Franz Josef Land).

Dr Igor Zhulin, director of the SAMBO project, told a TASS correspondent that the satellite, balloon, rocket and ground research conducted according to a coordinated programme ensured a possibility of simultaneous study of the processes which occur in the earth's magnetosphere and ionosphere.

Balloon flights were carried out in the period of the functioning of two Intercosmos satellites and Magion satellite (Czechoslovakia) by means of which the scientists of socialist countries conduct research in the earth's magnetosphere.

The experiment was done in accordance with the international magnetospheric research project in which scientists of 50 countries participate. The results of the research will make it possible to broaden the knowledge of the properties of the magnetic plasma shell of the earth and of the mechanism of solar-terrestrial connections.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW THERMONUCLEAR INSTALLATION REPORTED

LD041755 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad--Angara-5 is the name of the experimental thermonuclear installation developed by Soviet scientists and designers. The concentration of plasma heated in the center of the reactor to fantastic temperatures will be maintained by electron beams from 48 accelerators. Preparations for the industrial manufacture of accelerator models for Angara-5 began today at Leningrad's Elektrosila electrical engineering association, named after Kirov. The reactor belongs to the new generation of so-called ion-traction devices capable of demonstrating the physical practicability of thermonuclear fusion. In contrast to Tokamak, a continuous operation facility, Angara-5 will use the principle of universal retention of plasma by means of microdetonations [mikrovzryvy] triggered by electron beams accelerated to speeds approaching that of light. Such a mechanism for the device required the solution of some of the most complex engineering problems involved in the high concentration of energy in space and time. It is expected that plasma temperatures on Angara-5 will be record high ones--up to 70 million degrees.